The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1877. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the office of Young & Backus, Water-st., Toledo, until Monday, the 16th inst., at noon, for the construction of a dock for the Columbus & Toledo Railroad Company, at Toledo. The dock will be built in water about 20 feet deep, and consist of a crib about 40 feet wide and about 1,000 feet in length, with a returning wing at each end about 100 feet long. There will be about 80,000 cubic yards of earth-work to fill in. Plans and specifications will be on exhibition after the 12th inst. at the above office, where any and all information in regard to the work can be obtained. Bids will be received for the timber and earth-work separately. The Company reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.
M. M. GREENE, President.
PHIL. D. FISHER, Chief Engineer.
Toledo, O., April 7, 1877.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the Union Towing Association, 236 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill., until Friday, April 27, 1877, at noon, for furnishing all or part of the tug-boats of the Association with screened or unscreened coal during present season of navigation (12,000) twelve thousand tons, more or less, to be delivered on the tugs night or day.

Bids must specify location of dock for delivery.

The Association reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids.

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J. S. DUNHAM, Manager.

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Houses for sale or rent. Apply to U. P. Smith, at Room 23 Portland Block, between 12 and 1 o'clock p. m., and at No. 17 Aldine-square after 3 o'clock p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Highest award at the Centennial. The United States Centennial Commission and the Judges of Awards have unanimously decreed to Messrs. BURNS, RUSSELL & CO. the Diploma of Honor and Medal of Merit for their celebrated Pressed Brick.
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A large first floor or basement office on LaSalle-st. Address immediately, K 41, Tribune office.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between L. J. A. Fuellgraff and L. F. Bliss, of Chicago, under the firm name of Fuellgraff & Bliss, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 11th day of April, 1877. L. J. A. Fuellgraff, who will continue the business under his own name, assuming all liabilities and collecting all outstanding accounts.
LOUIS J. A. FUELLGRAFF,
LOUIS F. BLISS.

HUMAN EMBERS.

The Hissing Mine of Mortality at St. Louis Yet Unexplored.

One Little Body Taken from the Unsightly Heap Yesterday.

Excitement Over the Catastrophe in the City Still at Its Flood.

Some Preliminary Digging Done Yesterday by the City Authorities.

A Munchausen Tale of Very High Rank Evolved from the Calamity.

Three Barrels of "Pay" Ashes Shipped to New York by a Sufferer.

YESTERDAY.

THE HORRIFIED COMMUNITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 12.—The great fire at the Southern has been the absorbing theme of conversation to-day, and almost as much excitement prevailed as on yesterday, showing that the community has not yet begun to recover from the shock of the horror. Thousands have visited the scene of the conflagration, and to-day at 1 o'clock the work of removing the debris in search of bodies began, though, owing to the immense mass of rubbish and its heated condition, the labor is necessarily slow, and little progress has been made. Thus far

ONLY ONE BODY

—has been taken out—that of a little child with hands, and feet, and head burned off. The remains, in fact, were a mere charred, shapeless mass, bearing little resemblance to a human being, and would not have been recognized as such had not the heart and liver, still intact, been exposed when the lump was shoveled to one side by the workmen. The remains were found under nine feet of brick and mortar, and fragments of a quilt were adhering to them, showing that the child was in bed when the floors fell in. Of course recognition is impossible.

IT IS FEARED

that, owing to the intensity of the heat and its long continuance, the cremation of the bodies lost was so complete that many of them have been resolved entirely to ashes. One hundred men have been at work to-day, divided into three squads, —one digging a trench through the ruins to facilitate the work to-morrow, one removing the debris from around the hotel safe and office, and another searching for bodies. At the foot of the stairways, where many are supposed to have perished,

ANOTHER PARTY

has devoted itself to a search for H. S. Clark, wife, and daughter, at a spot immediately under where their room was located. The bricks and cinders are still smoking hot, and streams of water are kept constantly playing where the work is being prosecuted. The loss of life is still the subject of painful speculation, there being much diversity of opinion as to the number, and the circumstances making an accurate estimate impossible at this time.

THE HOTEL REGISTER

for Tuesday is missing, so it is impossible to know who and how many fresh arrivals there were at the hotel the night of the fire, and, therefore, impossible to find how many guests are missing. There were 200 employes in the hotel. One hundred and forty are certainly saved, and have reported. The remaining sixty have not been heard from, but a number of them did not sleep at the hotel, but what particular number cannot be ascertained, as the hotel managers do not know which and how many of them slept at other places. So it is not possible yet to tell how many employes have perished. There is strong reason to fear that the greater portion of the missing ones are buried in the ruins. The Hon. T. T. Crittenden, who was reported missing, is safe, having left for his home at 9 p. m. on the night of the fire.

MISS KATE CLAXTON

visited the scene of the conflagration this morning to point out the exact location of her room. Her loss reaches about $2,000, including money, jewelry, and wardrobe. A magnificent costume received from New York a few hours previous to the fire was included in the general wreck. Among the manuscripts recovered this morning was that of her play of "Conscience," and several contracts for engagements with different managers. All are tolerably well preserved, the edges only being scorched and wet.

PAY ASHES.

J. H. Morrill, the New York commercial man reported to have lost $17,000 in jewelry, etc., set some men to work near the main entrance this morning, and succeeded in taking out about $600 worth of jewelry. He had three barrels of ashes containing treasure taken out and shipped by express to his firm in New York to be smelted.

W. J. L. HOLLADAY,

editor of the Holly Springs, Miss., *Reporter*, is among the missing. He arrived in the city two days before the fire, registering at the Southern, and was last seen the evening before the fire, and it is supposed his body is buried in the ruins.

A STRANGE EPISODE.

Charles C. Keeler, of Cincinnati, was occupying a room on Fifth street, in a building opposite the hotel. About 2 o'clock he was aroused by a cry of fire. As he raised the window to look out, one of the inmates of a room in the sixth story of the hotel fired a pistol, it is supposed, to give the alarm. The ball struck Keeler on the right hip, but, as it had spent its force, it rolled harmlessly to the floor, and it was picked up by him still hot.

THIS IS TOO MUCH!

Milton Nobles, the actor now under an engagement at DeBar's Opera-House, was a guest at the hotel. He lost everything, including his trunk and contents. In the trunk, among other things, was a letter or contract relating to an engagement at a Philadelphia theatre, and which was of value to the gentleman. Judge of his surprise when A. Waldauer, the leader of the orchestra at the Opera-House, to-day handed him the identical letter. The document was slightly singed by fire, but enough remained to indicate its contents in full. The letter had been picked up by Waldauer in the yard in the rear of his residence, No. 109 Amelia avenue, one mile and a half from the scene of the fire, where it had been carried by the wind.

MISS LOTTIE ALLEN,

the actress, lost the manuscript of a new play entitled "Wares," in which she was to have made her debut in New York during the present season. Jump, the artist, took a sketch of the interior of the building from the main entrance on Walnut street. He forwarded one to Frank Leslie yesterday.

JOHN RANDALL.

James Simmons, of Okalona, Miss., reports that he and John Randall, a salesman, of Aberdeen, Miss., were together until 10 o'clock on the night of the fire. They were both guests at the Southern, and at that hour Randall retired to bed, bidding his companion good-night. Randall has not since been heard of, and Simmons is certain he was burned. The origin of the fire is still wrapped in impenetrable mystery, though it seems to be agreed on all sides that it started in or near the store-room.

THE FIREMEN.

In answer to a criticism upon the efficiency of the Fire Department, Fire-Chief Sexton complains that the fire was allowed to get much headway before an alarm was given, that six engines were at the scene within four minutes of the alarm, and that even at that time the flames had spread to almost every story, and the smoke had so filled the corridors and stairways as to almost make it impossible to traverse them. A rumor was current that only one man, excepting the night-clerk, was kept on duty in the hotel at night.

THE PROPRIETORS

failing to provide the necessary force to give an alarm in case of danger. To this the proprietors publish an emphatic denial, stating that there were three men always on duty in the cellar,—viz., the engineer, fireman, and assistant,—seven persons on the main floor, the clerk, two porters, two bell-boys, and two bootblacks (the latter passing through all parts of the house collecting boots and shoes of the guests), and two watchmen, especially employed to patrol the halls on the upper floors and guard against any violation of the rules governing the hotel.

MANY TELEGRAMS

have been received by Chief-of-Police McDonough to-day from various parties throughout the country inquiring for friends. One from Brooklyn, N. Y., signed J. L. Gilbert, making inquiries regarding Harry Glibert—answer, "Saved"; one from Rosanna Handy, New York, inquiring for Lucy Handy—answer, "Saved;" one from A. Feitz, New York, inquiring for Charles Keifmicht—answer, "Probably burned"; one from Jerome B. Parmenter, of the Troy *Press*, inquiring if H. J. Clark, wife, and daughter were killed—answer, "Cannot be found, and have not reported"; one from San Francisco inquiring for H. Paoletti—answer, "Missing"; one from Newburg, N. Y., inquiring for R. C. Horton—answer, "I do not think he was in the hotel; Tuesday's register cannot be found."

DEMOLITION.

Several interior walls, which were unsafe, have been pulled down, and all will be leveled so that the men can work all over the ruins without danger.

HENRY HAZEN.

The funeral services of Henry Hazen were held to-day, the Rev. Dr. Schuylers, of Christ Church, officiating. The remains will be forwarded to Newcastle, Pa., his former home.

ONE HUNDRED MEN

are to resume work on the ruins in the morning, and as the debries has cooled off enough to admit of effective action, it is thought that the developments will be startling. The discovery of the corpse of an infant to-day which is unclaimed would seem to indicate that its parents also perished, as no child has been reported missing.

SUTTON,

the young man who occupied a room with the Rev. Mr. White, who was dashed to pieces in attempting to escape, has not yet turned up, and he is supposed to have perished.

SURELY LOST.

H. J. Clark, a conductor on the Southeastern Road, had a wife and little daughter. All three had not been heard of up to midnight, and they are given up for lost by all but the most sanguine.

MUNSTER.

HIS HISTORY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The *Times* is informed that William Felix Munster, who escaped from the fire in St. Louis, but who, a few hours afterward, killed himself in the house of a friend, represented the Borough of Mallow, in the County of Cork, Ireland, in the last Parliamet. He was only about 28 years of age. His father, William Munster, is a very wealthy Englishman who, about fifteen years ago, left his native land for Ireland. He took up his residence near the City of Cashel, sought a seat in Parliament, was accused of bribery, and lost the seat. He carried his money-bags to the Borough of Mallow, and

GAINED THE PRIZE,

but was unable to hold it long, being unseated on the grounds of bribery by his agents. A few years afterward a vacancy again took place in Mallow, and Mr. Munster's son, the gentleman who shot and killed himself at St. Louis, became a candidate. He was quite a boy, fresh from college, and not one in the town ever heard of him. But the father's wealth prevailed. At the general elections, which preceded the dissolution of the Gladstone Ministry Mr. Munster did not seek re-election. He visited this country about four years ago, and made an extended tour in the West. Although he could claim royal blood in his veins, he had none of the aristocrat about him. He was unassuming in his manners, gentle as a child, and generous with his purse.

THE HON. MR. MUNSTER'S SUICIDE.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, April 12.

The marriage three months since of the Hon. William Felix Austin Munster, of Brighton, Sussex, England, to Miss Blanche, daughter of Dr. H. C. Lynch, a highly-respected citizen of St. Louis, was a brilliant social event. The bridal party left on a tour to the South, and returned on the Grand Republic last Friday. They engaged board at the Southern. Their rooms were on the fifth floor, facing on Fourth street. On the ill-fated night the husband and wife had retired early. Under the influence of an opiate, Mr. Munster slept soundly. Mrs. Munster awoke before the alarm had become general, and with difficulty aroused her husband. Hastily dressing, they attempted to escape by the halls. The smoke stifled and blinded them. "We will smother to death," shrieked the wife, and together they returned to the room they had just quitted and closed the door. They looked out of the window. No ladders were up. The noise of the flames was heard, and they knew that death was near. There seemed to be no hope. Some one hallooed up, "Make a rope out of your sheets." They made it. "Climb down, Blanche," said the husband. She started, but returned. "How will you get down if you give me that rope?" said she. "Will you be brave?" said he. "Yes." "Then we will die together." He had a revolver, and he said, "We will at least not burn to death."

At this moment the door was burst in. Some brave fellow lifted Mrs. Munster to his shoulders, and ran with her through the halls. "My husband!" she cried. He followed and answered. Scorched, wet, and exhausted, they reached the street. They were but thinly clad. Together they started for the residence of a relative, and at 3 o'clock reached the residence of Mr. Frank J. Donovan, a relative of the lady. To the inmates of the house they told the story of the night's horror, and Mr. Donovan and Dr. Lynch, who happened in the house overnight, started down to the scene of the fire.

Mr. Jerry Conroy, business partner of Mr. Donovan, and an intimate friend of Mr. Munster, was early on the scene of the fire. Knowing the location of the room of his friends, he made every effort to reach them. Some one told him that they were safe and were at Donovan's home. He called a carriage and was driven out there. The home is at 2827 Gamble street. When he returned it was with Mr. Munster. They again visited the fire. Together they went among the scenes of death and suffering. Together they witnessed some of the fearful death-leaps, and scenes of horror that abounded. The ghastly whole seemed to have a depressing effect upon Mr. Munster. At about 5 o'clock they went up to Conroy's office, in a building at the corner of Fourth and Olive streets, and lay down for awhile. At 5:30 Dr. Lynch and Frank Donovan came up to the office. The party discussed the event of the night. Mr. Munster seemed to be greatly depressed, and talked in a vein of deep melancholy. When daylight broke, and the noise and bustle of the street told that the city was awake, Mr. Donovan suggested an adjournment to his house for breakfast. Mr. Conroy started down the stairs; Mr. Donovan followed; Dr. Lynch had just left the room. "Close the door, William," said the Doctor to Munster, who tarried. The reply was the report of a pistol.

The party hurried back into the office. Mr. Munster lay upon the floor dead. He had taken a revolver, the property of Mr. Conroy, from a bureau drawer, placed the muzzle in his mouth, and fired.

They covered the body, and Dr. Lynch departed to break the news to his daughter—she who three months ago was a bride, and is to-day a widow.

William Munster was insane when he shot himself. That fact is admitted. For weeks his brain has been giving way, and even before his marriage he was under treatment for radical defects in his nervous organization. His conduct has been eccentric, and he seemed himself to understand his condition, and to struggle against it. Early in the evening of the night of the fire he called upon Dr. Kennard for a prescription. The Doctor prescribed a simple soporific, and an operation was performed upon a boil upon his neck.

From the leaves of Dr. Thorn's Irish Almanac the reporter learned that William Felix Austin Munster, Esq., is the son of Lord Henry Munster, of Sussex, England. He was born at Brighton, in 1849, and was in his twenty-eighth year at the time of his death. He was a graduate of Bath, Oxford, and the London University, and was a Bachelor of Law. He represented the Mallow District in 1872, and was returned in 1874, serving with distinction and credit. He has made periodical visits to America during the past three years.

INCIDENTS.

HENRY HAZEN.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, April 12.

The saddest case of all was that of young Mr. Hazen, chief clerk in the Auditor's office of the Missouri Pacific Railway. The Auditor of the road, Mr. C. L. White, has, for some weeks past, been very sick, and Mr. Hazen was in the habit of nursing him and sitting up with him, in his room, on the sixth floor, at the hotel. After the alarm of fire was given on yesterday morning, he was the first of the two to wake. He saw the flames coming in, and at once woke up Mr. White. The twain immediately set to work to pick up the bed-clothes and make a line. Mr. White says he felt strangely weak at first—so weak, in fact, that he had to put his foot on the sheet and pull with both hands in order to tighten a knot. When the rope of sheets had been made fast, Hazen said: "White, you'd better go first; you are the lighter, and I'll follow you." Mr. White started and got down to the fifth floor successfully. (The room was on the Walnut street side.) Mr. Hazen followed and got down safely to the same floor. Here they stopped a few minutes to partially dress themselves, and then set to work to pick up more clothes and make a longer line. The line had been lengthened and Hazen was descending by means of it, when between the fifth and fourth floors the rope parted. There was the sharp sound of parting linen and a dull sound as Hazen struck the cornice and fell to the pavement dead. At the time of Mr. Hazen's fall, Mr. White was sitting on the window-sill in the fifth story. He at once proceeded to gather up more clothes and make a better line, and so got down to the fourth floor. Here he called to the firemen below, and lowered his rope, to which they attached a hempen cord, which he pulled up and made fast, and so came down on terra firma safely.

CHARLES TIENAN.

Mr. Charles Tienan was the John Oakhurst of the occasion. He was a sporting man of the better class, whose word was as good as his bond. His gambling-house was located at 9½ South Fifth street, within a stone's throw of where the conflagration was raging. When the shrieks of affrighted women reached his ears he did not hesitate a moment, but rushed to the rescue and to his death. "He was terribly scalded," remarked Coroner Auler, "and undoubtedly perished in his heroic attempt to save the lives of the unfortunates who were pleading so piteously for mercy." A large number of ladies and gentlemen friends called at "9½" throughout yesterday to take a look at the body. All that was left of poor Charlie was laid out in a handsome coffin, and none present who looked upon the corpse but felt that it was a pity such a brave man should die. All were loud in their praise of his heroic action, and friends and strangers alike grieved at his untimely fate.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Einstmann and Mrs. Scott, the mother of the latter, occupied a room on the Fourth street front. They received the warning late, and all hope of escape by the halls was vain. They rigged one of those vain and delusive ropes of blankets. Mr. Einstmann, in order to test the strength of the rope, started to climb down first. Slowly but surely one of the flimsy blankets parted its threads, and away down on the hard pavement he fell, with a sickening thud, while the vast crowd groaned in unison. Mr. Einstman never moved. Mrs. Scott, an old lady, feeble and weak, did not see the horrible fate of her son-in-law. She started down this ladder of death, and the poor old lady fell to the pavement below, and lay motionless, with bones broken and blood oozing from a terrible cut across the forehead, which dyed her silvery hairs. She was not killed, but last night she lay very pale and weak, in a bedroom in a residence at No. 907 Catalpa street. The doctor said that she could not live through the night. Down in the parlor the form of poor Andrew Einstmann lay, awaiting the burial of to-day. Mrs. Einstmann alone survived. She saw the fate of her husband and mother, and reckless, caring not whether she lived or died, she loosed her hold of the window. Two stories below a man was climbing out of a window, intent upon saving his own life. The falling body of Mrs. Einstmann struck him. Instinctively he caught her. He held her for an instant. It was enough. The force of her fall was checked, and she fell the one remaining story to the pavement beneath, and was unharmed. "Oh, why did I not die, too?" moaned she, last night, as she sat beside the body of her husband, and rocked her body backward and forward in the ecstasy of her grief.

THE FLAMES CHEATED.

Sergeant Fox stated late last night to a *Globe-Democrat* reporter that, in his opinion, one room in the Southern Hotel was the scene of a terrible tragedy while the fire was raging. Officer Blackford was on the fourth floor endeavoring to aid the inmates to escape. Just as he kicked in the door of the room referred to by the Sergeant, he heard two pistol-shots, and saw a man and woman lying on the floor, apparently dead or unconscious. Before he had time to examine them, the suffocating smoke drove him from the apartment, and he thinks that they assuredly perished. The theory of the Sergeant is that the couple were husband and wife, and that, driven distracted at their perilous situation, they prefered instantaneous death to torture by fire, and ended their existence by means of powder and ball.

MARIAN CLIFTON AND LETTIE ALLEN.

Miss Lettie Allen, a distinguished actress, who recently made her debut in "Crabbed Age" in New York, was in the hotel, the guest of Marian P. Clifton, a favorite actress belonging to the Olympic company. The room occupied by the ladies was on the Fifth street side fourth floor. Both of them had sat in the room of a professional friend, Rose Oswald, until late in the evening, and, retiring late, were still awake, lying in bed conversing. The smell of smoke alarmed them, and both got up and looked out into the hall. The smoke rolled into their room in dense volumes. They did not turn back for an instant, but fled, clothed alone in their night garb. "How we reached the street I do not know," said Miss Clifton. "There was a horrible period of terror and excitement; the smoke was stifling, and, clinging together, we staggered. Other people hurried along through the hall. I could hear the roar of the flames; I gave up for lost, but at the moment I felt the cool night air, I saw that I was in the street, and turning to Lettie, cried, "Thank God, we are saved." Together the ladies, in their bare feet and thus lightly clad, walked to the residence of Mr. W. W. Walters, at No. 627 South Sixth street, and from a window watched the fire-fiend complete its work of destruction. Miss Allen lost her wardrobe, which was valuable, and in one of her trunks was the new play "Wares," recently written for her, and in which she intended to appear in New York during the present season. Miss Clifton loses everything,—jewelry that was valuable, manuscripts that were prized, rich street dresses, and a theatrical wardrobe that was the accumulation of sixteen years. This is the fourth time that Miss Clifton has gone through fire.

MISS FRANKIE M'CLELLAN.

When Miss Frankie McClellan awoke in her room on the sixth floor of the southern exposure of the Fifth-street ell of the building, it was in the midst of stifling smoke that rolled through the transom and through the very cracks of the door. Thoughtlessly she opened the door, but fell to the floor as she encountered the smoke, made lurid by the flames that far down the hall crackled and danced. She closed the door and ran to the window. The streets were filled with people who saw her. They knew that the white-robed figure was calling for help, but the crackling of the flames and the crash of the falling walls drowned her agonizing shrieks. She could not die. She turned to the bedclothes, and with a dexterity and rapidity born of desperation constructed a rope. She moved her bed to the window, made fast the only chance of escape, and committed herself to it. Some men on the roof of "The Monkeys" saloon building below encouraged her. She slid down to the end of the roof. For a moment she hung between heaven and earth. She let go, and, like a plumb, fell downwards. She turned in her course, and fell cruelly upon the graveled roof upon her side. The thud was sickening. She was picked up. A terrible gash across the fair face; limbs all injured. She was inanimate. Strong men bore her to the residence of a kind friend, Clara Plunkett, at 535 Walnut street. Yesterday Miss McClelland lay white and still upon a bed. Friends tiptoed in and out. She talked to them, and stated fears that she had sustained internal injuries, and that she was sure one of her ribs was broken. Three doctors sat in the room, looking solemn and grave. "Is she hurt bad, doctor?" "Her condition is critical." "Will she die?" "We cannot tell until to-morrow."

A PHILANTHROPIST'S END.

St. Louis Republican, April 11.

On a slab lay the body of a portly man, with gray hair and side whiskers, and one who had evidently lived a life of comfort and refinement. The left side of his forehead was crushed in, forcing his left eye out and giving his head an awry appearance. During the morning he was identified by the Rev. Dr. George C. Betts, of Trinity Church, and H. D. Jardine as the Rev. A. R. Adams, an Episcopal English clergyman. He was Vicar of a parish at Stockross, Berkshire, England, and had been making a tour through this country. He had just come from Florida, where he spent the winter, arriving here on Saturday. He was on his way to California, but intended to remain here a few days in order that he might make a brief study of our city and people, and that he might visit Iron Mountain. On Sunday he delivered a sermon at Trinity Church, at the corner of Eleventh street and Washington avenue, producing a very favorable impression. He was between 50 and 60 years of age, and was a man of very philanthropic characteristics, being quite an enthusiast on the subject of education. On Monday and Tuesday, in company with Mr. E. H. Long, he visited the Normal, Peabody, Sumner High, and Elliot Schools, and expressed the greatest admiration for our system of instruction, which was entirely new to him. So forcibly was he impressed with it, that he declared his intention to call here on his return from California, and take notes in systematic detail, which should enable him to incorporate some of the more admirable features of our educational system in the schools of his own home, in Merry England. His fervor, and the evident sincerity of his admiration, made him very popular with the teachers of the schools visited by him. Mr. Long parted with him at the Southern at 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. By his side at the Morgue was stretched a rope, made of several halves of sheets tied together. It was in two pieces, and where they had joined there was a knot, below which the jagged edges of the linen showed that a heavy weight had torn it asunder. It was explained that Mr Adams tied his bed-clothes together, and fastening it to his window on the fifth floor, tried to let himself down to a ladder that was below him. His heavy weight was too much for the material, and just as he was about to reach the ladder his rope parted and he fell to the ground, a distance of about sixty feet. He struck upon his head, caving in the skull. He must have run some distance after his fall for he was found lying on the north side of Walnut street opposite the hotel, and died soon after. It is thought that he has a family in England.

MRS. STEWART'S TERRIBLE DEATH.

A *Republican* reporter called last evening on Mr. Will S. Stewart (of the firm of Derby & Day), who lost his wife by the terrible catastrophe which has enveloped our city in a pall of mourning and misery. He was found at the residence of Mr. F. O. Day, on Locust street, and out of his anguish was kind enough to weave a statement of circumstances which preceded and accompanied the climax—to him and his—of the unutterable horror. We present it as nearly as may be in his own language:

"We occupied Room 375, on the fifth floor of the hotel, facing on Fifth street. About half-past 1 o'clock my wife awoke me with the remark that there were loud voices on the street, and we got out of bed to ascertain the cause. We saw smoke and the lurid glare in the sky, and my wife, with a fearful presentiment of danger, exclaimed, "My God! the hotel is on fire, and we must die." I immediately opened the door leading into the hall, and found it filled with smoke. In the hope of reaching the stairs and getting below the smoke, which was suffocating, we tried to find our way on our knees. It was impossible. After a few steps my wife fell on her face overcome, and I had literally to drag her back into the room as best I could. The window was opened top and bottom, and so permitted the smoke to pass out. I then suggested that we should dress ourselves, hoping and expecting that rescue would present itself in some shape from the outside. The heat in the hall meanwhile broke the glass in the transom, admitting a large volume of smoke. Mrs. Stewart became suddenly wild—I may say frantic. Hope seemed dead within her. The street below was choked with people who could see us plainly by the light in the room, but from the sea of upturned faces there came no suggestion of escape.

"I made a rope of bedclothing—three pairs of blankets, two sheets, and a counterpane—and spliced them together in knots which I deemed secure. It was of sufficient length to reach the ground, and, as my wife sat on the window-sill, I tied one end of the rope to her waist, fastening the other end to the centre-piece of the window sash. How did I feel? God knows how. I believed I was letting her down to life and to stay there and die. The smoke by this time was down as low as our heads, and I proceeded in the effort to lower her to the sidewalk. Her last words to me were, 'Let me down.' I cried, 'Good-by, my dear, forever,' for I never expected to see her alive again. I believed she would be saved by the means I had contrived, but I expected to be suffocated. I had not lowered her more than six or eight feet when she fell from some cause almost incomprehensible to me. I sat down stunned, to wait for death or until some relief might come. I heard shouts from the other side of the street. I went to the window. People were calling to me to pull up the rope of bed-clothes which I had thrown out when my poor wife fell almost out of my arms, as it were. I did so, and found a rope attached. I put on a glove to prevent friction, threw my wife's diamonds—worth $5,000—and jewelry into the middle of the bed, got out of the window, adjusted my legs sailor-fashion round the rope, and slid down in safety to the sidewalk.

"About half an hour elapsed between my wife's falling from the rope and my reaching the ground. I found that she had been taken to the St. James, and from there she was removed to Mrs. Davis' boarding-house on Walnut street, where she died in about three hours and a half. She was conscious only for a moment to know me, and that was about an hour before her death. She showed no signs of broken limbs, although she fell full sixty feet. She died from the horror of the shock and internal injuries."

GEORGE FRANK GOULEY.

No one who perished by the fire was so well known in this city and State as George Frank Gouley. His body was found on the sidewalk of the Walnut street front with skull fractured, chest crushed, and one arm and one leg broken. It was soon taken charge of by friends. Mr. Gouley had dressed, and found it impossible to make his escape through the house full of smoke and flame. He then returned to his room, and raising the window waved his arms and called to the then scattering people in the street below. An attempt even to throw water to reach him was useless. One or two of his acquaintances who happened to be there and knew his room recognized him. All other means of escape being cut off it was evidently his purpose to attract the attention of the Fire Department to his situation, and possibly get a ladder raised for his release. But the ladders were too late coming. Mr. Gouley was driven into the window for air, and finally becoming suffocated lost consciousness and fell out of the window into the street.

MRS. G. F. GOULEY

escaped unhurt, and owes her safety to her coolness and presence of mind in the hour of imminent peril. She and Mr. Gouley had spent the evening pleasantly together, laying plans for trips and excursions, and visiting new places next summer. Mrs. Gouley was awakened by the smoke. She aroused Mr. Gouley, and the two began to make preparations to leave in case of danger. Both were calm and collected, and apparently in equal readiness to leave. The smoke became suffocating. Mrs. Gouley saturated a towel with water and placed it over head and face, advising her husband to do the same, and follow her. She left the room, supposing he was at her back. It was total darkness, but she found the head of the stairs which was near at hand, and began her descent. At the first landing she called to Mr. Gouley to come on, and a voice further down said "Come." She supposed it was that of Mr. Gouley, who had probably passed her in the darkness. She went on, and was met by Mr. Miles, manager of a Cincinnati theatre, who commenced hurrying her along out of danger. She would have gone back for Mr. Gouley, but the strong man who had taken charge of her would not permit her to throw away her life by returning. She was finally told that Mr. Gouley was safe outside, and thus hoodwinked was got into the street, and came off without bodily harm.

ESCAPE OF MR. E. P. TYSON.

Mr. Edward P. Tyson, of New York, who occupied next to the last room on the Fifth street side of the Elm street wing, in the second story above the dining-room, which was nearly on a level with the fifth story of the remainder of the building, may be said to owe his escape to his remarkable coolness and presence of mind. He says he was awakened by hearing noise as of somebody scaffling or quarreling in the hall. He came to the conclusion that a burglar had been caught or that a fight was going on, and got up, opened the door, and looked out into the hall to see what was the matter. The smoke and fumes of fire very quickly told him the whole story, and instead of madly rushing into the hall and endeavoring to make his way out through the smoke and flames, he closed his room door, got up and shut the transom above it, and then coolly proceeded to dress himself.

That accomplished, he went to the beds, of which there were two in his room, and, taking the blankets from them, cut them into strips to make a rope, with which he intended to lower himself to the one-story buildings immediately under his window. One of the blankets he cut in half and the other into four strips, so that, each of them being about thirteen feet in length, he had a rope nearly eighty feet long when he had securely knotted these strips together. After he had tied his blanket-strips together, he went over all the knots again and thoroughly tested them to make sure they wouldn't slip. Then, to be certain of having enough rope to reach the ground, he took the counterpanes off the bed and added them to the blanket strips. Thus being provided with an effective fire-escape, he went to the window and coolly took his seat there to see what was going on, having concluded that there was no necessity to make use of his improvised rope until it was apparent that he would have no other means of escape. A number of the girls employed in the hotel were in the windows of the story just above him, and he was satisfied their agonized cries would soon bring relief. And he was right, for not long after he had completed his blanket-rope, people appeared on the roof of the lone building immediately underneath him and prepared to get a rope to him. They joined with him in beseeching the girls in the story above to calm themselves and not to attempt to jump out. They were partially quieted and then he let down his bed-clothes rope, and hauled up, first a small twine rope, and then a larger one. This done he endeavored to throw the small rope, still attached to the larger one, to the window at which were the women above him. But besides being a story higher, that window was three windows to the north of his and he could not succeed in reaching them. After a number of unsuccessful attempts he detached the small rope from the large one, and, fastening the latter to the leg of his bedstead, succeeded in throwing the small one to the women who managed to catch it at last. It dangled down a long ways from the ground and was practically of no use to them. By this time Mr. Tyson was beginning to be in close quarters, and as he could be of no assistance to the girls from his standpoint, he prepared to descend to the ground. He pitched his valise and trunk out of the window on to the roof of Toney Faust's building, and then took off his overcoat which he had put on, thinking it might catch around his legs and impede his descent. Noticing his silk hat on a table, he concluded he might as well save that, and crowding into a pocket a soft hat which he had put on before he had placed the silk on his head, got out of the window and began to let himself down. He got down to the sill of the window in the story below and stopped there for a moment in order to get a better grasp on the rope, and then went down hand over hand, reaching the ground without a scratch, or injury of any kind. After he was landed safely the firemen devoted themselves successfully to the relief of the helpless women, and the rope which he had got to them being useless, they were fortunately able to get ladders to their window in the end, so that all of them—six—were rescued uninjured. The time which elapsed from the moment Mr. Tyson was first alarmed as described until his rescue, he says, must have been fully half an hour.

A FIREMAN'S WORK.

Phelim Toole, an old sailor, as could be told by the "cut of his jib," is employed on Fire Escape No. 3. Some of the ladders had been taken, and in consequence much trouble was had in handling the machine.

When it was first raised on Fourth street it was to a window where three women and two men were awaiting rescue. One of the men, a very stout party, made a terrible racket, and insisted upon being taken down at once. He was frightened into frenzy, but the firemen would not listen to him. By aid of a "bow-line," two of the women were lowered down, and it came the third one's turn, when she—a stout, cool Irish girl—said, quietly, pointing to the frightened masculine: "Take that poor soul down; I can wait and be safe." All were saved from that window, it is pleasant to add.

Toole himself rescued a number of persons, whom he had to take bodily from the apartments. The individual from New York, who seemed inebriated, and made such an outcry, was not so drunk but that he followed Toole's instructions to close the sash, lay on the sill, and when the escape was raised to its length (the fly-ladder missing) to roll off and drop into Toole's arms,—a case of presence of mind which has not often been equaled.

LETTERS.

KNOTTED ROPES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 11.—With the St. Louis fire recurs the vital inquiry, "Why are not feasible means adopted for the preservation of the lives of those occupying elevated rooms in large public buildings?"

Is it not remarkable that hotel proprietors, in view of the dangers from fire and exposure to destruction in two forms, viz: burning and falling, fail to take such steps for the safety of guests as are within reach, and promptly suggested by any mind searching for safeguards in this direction.

What more practicable or better suited to the end desired than to supply each room with a half-inch rope of sufficient length to reach to the ground, and knotted at short intervals, one end being properly secured in the room, and the coil protected from mice and other destructive causes? Its use and efficacy are too manifest and unanswerable to enlarge upon.

Fine hotels are for the most part highly inflammable, and contain immense chimneys, in the form of elevator openings, which are capable of conducting fire and smoke with startling rapidity to every floor; and, since there is no law compelling the use of fire-proof utensils in the erection of such buildings, why can the public not have some guarantee in the use of the simple and available means proposed? Taking the account of the recent fire as it comes to us, how many persons, is it supposed, would have perished had the house been furnished as I have indicated? Cut off from the halls, and driven to their rooms by smoke ascending the elevator flue, and being beyond the reach of ladders, the friendly rope was their only hope. In the absence of it, witness the burning, falling, mangled bodies of the poor unfortunates. To every individual this matter is charged vitally, and it concerns the entire public to press it most cogently upon the consideration of those to whom they intrust themselves.

YORK.

ANOTHER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 12.—How many more "horrors" will you record like the one just experienced or witnessed at St. Louis before an ordinance shall be passed making it obligatory upon hotel proprietors to provide a coil of rope (at the cost of a few cents) for each room in the building, long enough to reach from the windows to the street, thereby giving some slight opportunity, in case of fire, for an escape from a horrible death?

INQUIRER.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Miners Waylaid by Indians—Caught in a Storm.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CANTONMENT, RENO, Wyo., April 9, via FORT FETTERMAN, April 12.—Herbert Smith and William Ryan, who left on the 2d inst. for the Black Hills, are reported as having been killed by Indians on the following day at a point about thirty miles northeast of this cantonment. The men accompanied a Government train. A distance of twenty miles out they struck out for the north in company with Private Matthew Freyer, Co. E, Ninth Infantry, who deserted from the train. When the trio reached the vicinity of Pumpkin Buttes they were ambushed by some fifteen Indians. The miners were killed outright. Freyer was severely wounded in the shoulder, and crept into a hole some twenty yards from his dead comrades, and remained secreted thirty-six hours. During this interval the savages plundered and horribly mutilated their victims in plain view of the soldier. Freyer finally escaped, and with difficulty made his way back to the old Fort Smith Road, where he was picked up by the main party and conveyed to this point. The survivor stoutly maintains the truth of the story, and this morning willingly started with Lieut. Pries and ten men to bury his comrades. Smith leaves a wife and children at Evanston, this Territory, while Ryan resided in Boston.

Privates Sullivan and May, Company I, Fourth Infantry, who deserted from here on March 30, were caught in the terrific snow-storm of April 1 and 2 on the bleak Plains north of Fort Fetterman. They had no food, shelter, or extra clothing, and are believed to have perished.

Twenty-five miners left for Big Horn and Wind River Mountain to-day. They carry four months' provisions on pack animals, and are splendidly armed and equipped.

The new bridge across Powder River replacing the one recently swept away by the ice-gorge has just been completed. It is 170 feet long, and proof against future floods.

Maj. Randall, having been ordered to report to Gen. Crook, terminates his waiting for Spotted Tail by starting for the South to-day.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., April 12.—The contract for building seventy-five miles of the Covington, Columbus & Black Hills Railroad this summer has been let to D. E. Davenport & Co., of New York, and the work will be commenced immediately. This will take the road from Ponca, the present Western terminus, to the vicinity of O'Neill City, about thirty miles west of the Niobrara. It is the intention of the Company to complete the road to the Hills as early as possible, and it is probable another contract will soon be concluded, which will extend the road 150 miles west the present season. There are from forty to one hundred men a day arriving here now, bound for the Black Hills.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Great Water Imbroglio—Ex-Treasurer Cheeseman—The Order of Caucasians—The Oakland Water Front Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—To-day an order issued from the Twelfth District Court on petition of the Spring Valley Water Company, commanding the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to refrain from carrying out the provisions recently adopted by a city ordinance empowering the Mayor to restore the connection of water-pipes with the public squares and other places when broken by the Water Company. This morning the water was again cut off from the public squares by the Company. The Mayor, learning of this movement, after his arrival from the country this afternoon, employed plumbers to restore the connections, and directed the police officers to prevent any one from turning off the water hereafter. The Spring Valley people threaten to have the Mayor arrested for contempt of court in disobeying the restraining order issued by the Court. The President of the Water Company has addressed a communication to the Mayor professing a willingness to enter into an agreed case to be submitted to the Supreme Court at the present term, to determine what is meant by the term "great necessity" used in the statute affecting the Water Company, and whether the supply for the ordinary uses of the municipality is included in the term; the decison to end all controversy between the city and Company; the case to include a stipulated amount to be accepted by the Company in discharge of its claims for past service in case judgment is rendered in favor of the Company.

In the case of the United States against ex-Treasurer Cheeseman, in Circuit to-day, Judge Sawyer rendered a decision in favor of the defendant. The United States Attorney gave notice of a motion for a new trial.

A secret circular has been issued by the Executive Council of the Order of Caucasians calling upon members individually to subscribe to a fund to secure counsel to look after and defend the interests of the Order, which is likely to be affected by the approaching trials of the Chico murderers and incendiaries.

The dispute between the United States and the Oakland Water-Front Company has been amicably settled, the Company deeding to the United States its title to all submerged lands on water-frontage necessary for carrying out the Government plans for the improvement of the harbor. A bill appropriating funds for the improvement of the harbor is expected to be passed at the extra session of Congress, the present arrangement removing only the objection to the passage of such a bill.

MARINE NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., April 12.—The new steamer, the W. R. Burt, built here for the Saginaw River Steamboat Line, was launched this afternoon successfully. She is 154 feet overall, 23 feet beam, and draws 36 inches of water. She cost $20,000, and was built by Capt. Kelley, of Chicago.

TRADE-MARK SUIT.

CLEVELAND, O., April 12.—In the United States Court here to-day the first of the celebrated Hamburg medicine trade-mark cases was tried. M. Ernst and Louis Wienberg, indicted for infringing and counterfeiting the trade-mark of A. Vogeler & Co., of Baltimore, were found guilty by the jury on all the counts in the indictment. Sentence reserved.

STATE AFFAIRS.

A Bill Passed by the Illinois House Providing for Appellate Courts.

The Militia Bill Gets Through in Spite of Its Blundering Friends.

A Bill Passed in the House to Comprehend All Vagrom Men.

The New Penitentiary Bill Passes with Highly-Objectionable Features.

Lieut.-Gov. Shuman Presented with a Gold-Headed Cane.

ILLINOIS.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS—INSURANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 12.—Mr. Herrington's bill to extend the existing law relative to the renewal of the charter of fire-insurance companies so as to make the same apply to mutual fire-insurance companies passed by a vote of 110 ayes to 5 noes, and now goes to the Senate.

HENRY HEAD'S GRAB.

With the same oily smoothness with which it has glided along at this session, the Henry Head claim, which has passed the Senate, passed first reading in the House this morning without dissent, and was ordered to a second reading. It appropriates $5,968.67 for payment of the difference between State Treasury warrants, in which Head was paid for cavalry equipments furnished in 1861, and gold. That is, it is to pay on Head's contract the premium on gold.

BRIDGES.

Mr. Matthews' bill amendatory of the act of 1873 relative to the taxation of bridges was passed and sent to the Senate. The bill provides that in default of the payment of any tax assessed against any bridge company, such bridge structure and approaches thereto, so far as the same are located within this State, together with the land on which the same is located, as described by the Assessor, and the franchise belonging thereto, shall be sold for such tax at the same time and in the same manner as other real estate shall be sold in such county for delinquent tax; and any county, city, town, school district, or other municipal corporation interested in the collection of the tax levied upon such bridge, may become the purchaser at such sale, or at any sale of such property under judgment recovered upon or to force the collection of such tax; and if the property so sold is not redeemed, may acquire, hold, sell, and dispose of the title thereto.

The change it makes in the present law is to enable any municipality interested in the collection of the tax on bridges over the Mississippi and Wabash to buy the same in at tax sale.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. Wilderman's bill authorizing Judges of the Circuit Court to hold court for each other and for the Superior Court of Cook County was passed and sent to the Senate. It provides that Judges of the several Circuit Courts of this State may interchange with each other and with the Judges of the Superior Court of Cook County, and with Judges of City Courts established in cities in this State, under the provisions of an act entitled "An act in relation to courts of record in cities," approved March 26, 1874, and with Judges of County Courts, and the Judges of said Circuit Courts and of the Superior Court of Cook County, and the Judges of the aforesaid City Courts, and of County Courts, may hold court or any branch of the courts for each other, and perform each other's duties, where they find it necessary or convenient.

THE STATE BAR ASSOCIATION'S BILL,

providing for the establishment of intermediate appellate courts, was taken up, and passed with the emergency clause stricken out. The bill, which has been published in full in THE TRIBUNE, provides for the establishment of four Appellate Courts in this State, to be called the Appellate Courts in and for the district thereby created; the first district to consist of the County of Cook, the second district to include all the counties now embraced within the Northern Grand Division of the Supreme Court, except the County of Cook; the third district to include all the counties now embraced within the Central Grand Division of the Supreme Court; and the fourth district to include all the counties now embraced within the Southern Grand Division of the Supreme Court. Said Appellate Courts shall be courts of record, with seals and clerks for each respectively, and each shall be held for three of the Judges of the Circuit Court, to be assigned in the manner hereinafter provided. Also that the Appellate Courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction over appeals and writs of error from final determination at law or in chancery of the several Circuit Courts, County Courts, or City Courts in their respective districts, and of the Superior Court of Cook County in all cases other than criminal cases, and those involving a franchise or freehold, or the validity of a statute: *Provided*, The amount in controversy involved in the cause in which such final determination, judgment, order, or decree appealed from is rendered, is less than five hundred dollars ($500), exclusive of costs of suit, and no appeal or writ of error shall lie from the decisions of said Appellate Courts in matters properly within their jurisdiction; but in criminal cases, or those involving a franchise or freehold, or the validity of a statute, appeals or writs of error shall be taken directly to the Supreme Court, as heretofore.

The bill now goes to the Senate.

THE MILITIA.

The vote by which the Militia bill was lost was reconsidered. The bill was then passed without debate by 81 ayes to 38 noes. The bill now goes to the Senate. It appropriates about $50,000 for militia purposes.

THE INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

The Senate bill to empower the Trustees of the Industrial University to invest the funds thereof in county or school-district bonds was taken up on third reading. The object of the bill, it is stated, is to enable the investment of the funds of the University, to the amount of $120,000, in the bonds of Champaign County. It would, however, if passed, leave it open to the Trustees to risk the funds of the University in very doubtful investments, while, under the existing law, these can be invested only in United States bonds or bonds of this State. The bill failed to pass with the emergency clause attached, and was reconsidered and recommitted.

VAGRANTS.

Messrs. Crooker and Easton's Vagrant bill was passed, and goes to the Senate. It provides for the punishment as vagrants of the following classes: All persons who are idle and dissolute and who go about begging; all persons who use any juggling or other unlawful games or plays; runaways, pilferers, confidence men, common drunkards, common night-walkers, lewd, wanton, and lascivious persons in speech or behavior; common railers and brawlers; persons who are habitually neglectful of their employment or their calling, and do not lawfully provide for themselves or for the support of their families; and all persons who are idle or dissolute, and who neglect all lawful business, and who habitually misspend their time by frequenting houses of ill-fame, gaming-houses, or tippling-shops; all persons lodging in or found in the night-time in out-houses, sheds, barns, or unoccupied buildings, or lodging in the open air and not giving a good account of themselves, and all persons who are known to be thieves, burglars, or pickpockets, either by their own confession or otherwise, or by having been convicted of larceny, burglary, or other crime against the laws of the State, punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison, or in a House of Correction of any city, and having no lawful means of support, or habitually found prowling around any steamboat-landing, railroad depot, banking institution, broker's office, place of public amusement, auction room, store, shop, or crowded thoroughfare, cars or omnibuses, or any public gathering or assembly, or lounging about any court-room, private dwelling-houses, or outhouses, or are found in any house of ill-fame, gambling-house, or tippling-shop. These provisions seem broad enough to catch the tramps.

THE PENITENTIARY BILL

came up on third reading.

Mr. Tice moved to refer to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Tice's motion was tabled by a vote of 85 ayes to 38 noes.

Mr. Black moved to refer to a special committee of five.

A protracted discussion ensued, in which attention was called to the fact that no limit was set to the amount of expenditure for which the Commissioners to be appointed under the bill might contract for. It was simply made their duty to contract for the building of a Penitentiary. Nothing in the act restricted them. They might, under the power the bill confers upon them, contract for a $5,000,000 building. They might spend the entire $200,000 appropriated by the bill in merely purchasing a site.

The supporters of Mr. Black's motion insisted that some limit should be set to the liability for which the Commissioners should have power to bind the State by contract for the new Penitentiary, but the trades and combinations that had been made to carry the bill proved so powerful that, after a sharp debate, Mr. Black's motion being declared out of order, the bill passed by 88 ayes to 29 noes, and as passed and sent to the Senate it creates a Commission empowered to make contracts binding the State to any amount, absolutely without limit.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS—JUDGES' SALARIES.

The bill fixing the salaries of Judges of inferior courts in towns and cities was passed and sent to the House. It provides that Judges of inferior courts of record in towns and cities shall be allowed, and receive in lieu of all other fees, perquisites, or benefits whatsoever, in cities or towns

having a population not exceeding 5,000 inhabitants, $500; and in cities or towns having more than 5,000 inhabitants, $1,500, to be paid out of the city or Town Treasury: *Provided*, That in cities having a population of 100,000 or more the city or Common Council may give such additional compensation, to be paid out of the City or Town Treasury, to the Judge or Judges of such court as shall be deemed reasonable, not exceeding a sum sufficient to make the entire salary $5,000, which additional compensation shall be fixed prior to the election of such Judge or Judges, and shall be provided for in the annual appropriation ordinance of each year, and shall not be increased or diminished during the term of office of such Judge or Judges. County Judges shall be allowed such salary as shall be fixed by their respective boards, to be paid out of the County Treasury.

The practical effect of the bill is to allow the salaries of Judges of inferior courts of record in Chicago to be raised to $5,000 a year.

THE LEVEE BILL

was passed and sent to the House. It provides for the organization of levee associations, and provides for the condemnation of lands necessary for the construction of ditches, drains, and levees.

THE SOUTHERN HOTEL.

The effect of the Southern Hotel horror was manifest by the introduction of a bill providing for additional precautions for safety against fires in hotels and other public buildings. Mr. Smith, of Tazewell, is also preparing a similar bill to be introduced in the House.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The vote by which the Board of Trade grain-inspection bill was made the special order for Wednesday night next was reconsidered, and the bill now takes its chances in the regular order. The opposition developed against it is strong and bitter.

THE TAX BILL.

The afternoon session was again taken up with debate on the Tax bill. The vote by which Mr. Hamilton's amendment taxing the intangible property of corporations was adopted was reconsidered, and the whole subject of capital stock taxation was referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Hanna, Whiting, Hamilton, Hunt, and Joslyn.

Mr. Buehler offered an amendment to the bill providing for the taxation of all church property. Lost. Mr. Buehler then offered an amendment taxing all church property over $10,000 in value. Lost.

Mr. Haines offered an amendment exempting the property of schools and colleges. Lost.

An amendment was adopted subjecting to taxation the swamp land of counties.

Pending the discussion of the bill the Senate adjourned.

A GOLD CANE.

The proceedings in the Senate to-day were interrupted by the presentation by the employes of the Senate of a handsome gold-headed cane to Lieut.-Gov. Shuman. The presentation speech was made by Senator Dearborn, and was a very happy effort in that line. The Lieutenant-Governor made a neat response, and business was then resumed.

OHIO.

LEGISLATIVE.

COLUMBUS, O., April 12.—In the House to-day a bill was introduced to compel railroad companies to use self-extinguishing stoves on passenger-cars.

During the discussion on a bill to provide for the registration of voters, Mr. Brunner moved to amend so as to provide that all white male citizens shall be entitled to privileges of electors. The amendment was defeated—65 to 5.

In the Senate the House bill authorizing the publishing of the amendment to the Constitution reorganizing the State Judiciary in two papers of opposite politics in each county was passed.

INDIANA.

GOV. WILLIAMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 12.—Gov. Williams has about made up his mind on the appointment of State-House Commissioners, and it is stated that not more than one will be from this city.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE BABIES.

The past two days a baby-show has been in progress at Masonic Hall. About 150 were entered, including five pairs of twins and a set of triplets. The attendance was very large, and the awards were presented to-night by Gov. Williams. Another one will be held next week.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

LAKE.

Saturday there will be an election of one School Trustee for the Congressional Township. There are three of these Trustees, one of whom is elected each year. The sole duty of these Trustees seems to be the election of a Treasurer to handle the school moneys of the different districts. It seems like a useless expenditure of the people's money to have a special election each year to elect one man. It might be done by appointment, or at the regular town election. A still better way would be to make it the duty of the Presidents of the different Boards of Education in the township to meet each year and elect a Treasurer.

The Treasurer is paid a salary of $2,500 a year for duties which he says a boy 10 years old could attend to, so that in fact he is paid $2,000 for assuming the responsibilities of the office.

A week from Saturday there will be an election of two members of the Board of Education for District No. 2. One member will be from the north end of the district and one from Englewood. James Coy and Charles Folansbee are spoken of from the north end, and C. H. Knights, Dr. A. H. Champlin, F. Kimmy, and F. A. Woodbury are mentioned from Englewood.

WILMETTE.

The regular caucus for nominating officers for the Village of Wilmette occurs Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock in the depot. A large attendance is expected. There are several candidates in the field, and a lively and exciting time may be expected.

The Congregational Church visited the Congregational Church of Evanston last evening, and had a very social, pleasant time. The Wilmette ladies joined the ladies of Evanston in the afternoon in a missionary service, and the gentlemen went in the evening.

EVANSTON.

The Board of Village Trustees held an adjourned session—the last for this fiscal year—Wednesday evening, Trustees Davis, Connen, Gage, and Dewey being present. This being the last meeting of the Board, the presenting of reports from the heads of different departments was the chief order of business. J. H. Raymond, the Treasurer, presented a detailed report beginning July, 1876. The accounts as left by Merril Ladd, the former Treasurer, show that at the end of the fiscal year of 1876 he had a

Cash balance of	$23,480
Receipts	26,647
Receipts from same	1,479
Total	$51,607
Disbursements to July 27, 1876	38,486
Leaving a balance	$13,124
Overdrafts	947
Total	$14,072
Less rebates on hand	438
Cash balance 27th July, 1876	$13,633

Of this amount, $10,000 has been received from Mr. Ladd, leaving a balance due the village of $3,633.90. The present Treasurer during his term of office has received:

Cash		$61,777
Receipts from other sources		36,781
Total		$98,559
By disbursements	$86,307	
Cash balance	12,251	
		$98,559

A motion prevailed that the Finance Committee receive the report and place it on file. Robert R. Scott, the Village Clerk, presented an able and interesting report of the general condition of the village, supplemented by a few suggestions. There has been $13,000 of certificates of indebtedness paid, leaving $17,000 unpaid at the beginning of the fiscal year. There have been issued during the year $27,000 of new certificates, of which $5,000 have been canceled. Of the $40,000 of interest-bearing paper, $10,400 bears 10 per cent, $24,000 9 per cent, and $5,000 8 per cent. The bonded indebtedness of the village, which amounts to $102,000, remains the same. The liabilities are increased $16,208, and the resources $30,265.24.

The Village Engineer and Superintendent of Water-Works, J. C. Fitch, presented a general report, stating that everything was prospering very favorably in his department. The expense of running the Water-Works had been considerably decreased. The sewerage had been extended, and new sidewalks had been built.

Chief-Engineer Holly stated that the expenses of the month of March were $451.96.

Mr. Gage stated that since the previous meeting he had heard certain facts in regard to the rebate of Mr. Huse, and wished to withdraw his previous motion. It was granted.

Dr. Davis, as Chairman of the Water-Works Committee, gave a report of the general condition of the Water-Works. The receipts from water-tax have been $3,478, and the total expense of running, $6,550.

The meeting then adjourned till April 20.

At the public meeting to-night the different reports will be read, thus giving every one an opportunity to know just what condition the village is in, and how it has been managed the past year.

ONLY $24,000,000.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., April 12.—A family named McGraw, living in Vernon Township, Dubuque County, were left heirs to an estate of $24,000,000. A relative of theirs, while young, served his time in a British regiment in India, and afterwards engaged in the opium trade and accumulated immense wealth. After he died his executors advertised for the heirs, and the McGraws, of this county, have taken legal steps to have themselves identified. They are a worthy family, and their neighbors and friends rejoice at their good fortune.

The Lake Survey.

Detroit Free Press.

The United States Lake Survey parties have received orders from Washington to open the season's campaign on the 10th of May. The shore parties and the steamer Ada as a supply boat will begin operations at Vermillion, O., on Lake Erie, working westward. The three shore parties will be under command of Lieut. D. W. Lockwood, with Assistant Engineers Towar, Lamson, and Terry, each in immediate charge of one party.

Four triangular parties, under Lieut. P. M. Price, will start out May 8. Two of them will work the triangulations from Lake Michigan eastward, and the other two will occupy the primary stations on the south shore of Lake Erie.

WASHINGTON.

Additional Signs of a Storm in the Political Horizon.

Blaine, Butler, and Other Extremists Inclined to Make Trouble.

Offsetting Breezes Anticipated from the South and Southwest.

Bristow's Old Officers Reaping the Reward of Honesty.

The President Replies Kindly to Chamberlain's Bitter Accusations.

A STORM BREWING.

EXTREME REPUBLICANS TO FURNISH THE NOISE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—All the indications here are that the President is likely to encounter serious opposition to his Southern policy from the extreme element of his own party. Already the coming Congress casts it dark shadow before it, and, busy as the Devil has always been in Washington, there is a dangerous chance that he may redouble his activity in the hot days of the Washington midsummer. The letter of Senator Blaine this morning is regarded as another notice from him of stormy times to come in Washington. Ben Wade has written a letter in which he is represented to have arraigned the President and his policy with his quaint and vigorous bitterness of speech. Martin I. Townsend is also said to have prepared a letter in opposition to the President's policy, and Judge Taft is also reported to have reduced to writing

SOME CONVERSATIONS WITH HAYES

at Columbus, in which Taft claims Hayes opposed his present Southern policy.

The President himself is undisturbed. He has been warned of the threatened opposition, but maintains his remarkable equipoise. He only says that he is confident that his policy is for the best interests of the country, and he will abide by it.

However certain it may be that there will be opposition to his policy, it is even more certain that the President will permit nothing to swerve him from his purpose, whether or not Senator Patterson has reaccepted or again rejected the situation.

THE OTHER SIDE.

An intelligent observer sends the following on the opposite side of the question from New Orleans to the Baltimore *Sun*:

"There are indications that a split will occur in the Conservative party after its hold on the State is assured. The carpet-baggers have had the effect to consolidate in one mass of opposition the wealth and the intelligence of the State. In this solid opposition there are many disintegrating elements which will be set actively at work as soon as the outside pressure is removed. The political and personal rivalries and jealousies between the old Whigs and the Democrats, and between the Bourbon and the progressive wings of the latter organization, are already in a state of fermentation produced by the contest over the United States Senatorship. For this position there are said to be forty or fifty ambitious aspirants, and the struggle has become very much embittered. It is understood that there will be no caucus, but that the contest will be a free fight. Gov. Penn is the candidate put forward by the old Whig element. He is said to be the favorite of Gov. Nicholls, who, like Mr. Penn, is an old line Whig. Gov. Penn tells me that he never was a Democrat, and never can be one, and that he is so objectionable to the Bourbon Democracy that they will vote for a straight out Republican in preference to him. The lifting of the carpet-bag incubus by President Hayes will be received with the most lively feelings of satisfaction and gratitude, and the tendency will be to beget a most friendly feeling towards his Administration. The Whig element, of which Gov. Nicholls is the recognized exponent, will apply itself to the work of dividing the negro vote, and to this end Gov. Nicholls will follow the programme of Gov. Hampton, and will use the sternest measures if necessary to secure to the negroes all their rights under the Constitution and the laws. Judge Spencer, of Gov. Nicholls' Supreme Court, said to me that the Governor is so determined on this that if any murders of negroes occur the perpetrators will as surely stretch hemp as that the sun shines."

BEN BUTLER.

Ben Butler left for Boston to-night, and will speak there Sunday on "The Irish Soldiers in the Republic." He has been very quiet here, has specially refrained from allusions to the President's course, and has been industriously seeking offices in the Departments. It is intimated that in this address he may openly declare against the Administration.

AN ODOROUS COMPARISON.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, April 12.—Senator Blaine in a telegram to the *Herald* says: "I am sure Gov. Chamberlain knows that he has the profoundest sympathy in the heroic, though unsuccessful, struggle he has made in South Carolina for civil liberty and constitutional Government. I am equally sure Gov. Packard feels that my heart and judgment are both with him in the contest he is still waging against great odds for the Governorship that he holds by a title as valid as that which justly and lawfully seated Rutherford B. Hayes in the Presidential chair. I trust also that both Governors know that the Boston press no more represents the stalwart Republican feeling of New England on the pending issues than the same press did when it demanded the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law in 1851."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE PRESIDENT AND CHAMBERLAIN'S LETTER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—President Hayes said to a visitor to-day that there was no foundation for a published rumor that he had been made very angry by Chamberlain's letter. He thought that Gov. Chamberlain's allusions to him were unjust and not warranted by the facts, but he made allowances for the circumstances under which the letter was written. If he had been in Gov. Chamberlain's place he might have used as strong, or even stronger language.

PATTERSON'S VIEWS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, informed the President yesterday that he thought he (the President) had made a mistake in his course toward that State. The President replied that it was an experiment, but from the representations received, and the pledges made by Gov. Hampton, and subsequent developments, there was reason to believe that it would be successful. The Senator said that he would as soon have Hampton as Chamberlain for Governor, provided that his accession to that office should bring prosperity to the State, and Hampton should treat all citizens alike and provide means for fair elections, as he promised to do. In conversation to-day Senator Patterson remarked that, not as a Republican, but believing in the right of instruction, if the Legislature of South Carolina should instruct him to vote in favor of the admission of Butler or any other Democrat to the Senate, he would do so, and, besides, he would vote for the admission of Democratic Senators from Louisiana. This would interfere with his Republicanism, but his action would be based on the ground that a State ought to be represented according to the wishes of the people as represented in their State Government.

It can be stated on authority that the President made no bargain whatever with, or promised anything to, Chamberlain as a condition of his retiring from the Governorship.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

REFORMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—Secretary Sherman has commenced in earnest his work of reform in the Treasury. He commences in a very sensible way by restoring to their old places some of the efficient subordinates who were removed for the sole reason that they were friendly to Gen. Bristow. The most significant illustration of this policy is shown in the partial reorganization of the Customs Special Agency Service. A few days ago, W. B. Moore, who was appointed Chief of Special Agents on account of his open hostility to Bristow, was deposed and A. K. Tingle, whom Moore had displaced, was reinstated. To-day three more of the old Agents under Bristow were reinstated. They are C. C. Adams, former Chief; M. H. Hale, and E. F. Jennings. Moore secured the removal of both Adams and Hale, reporting them to Gen. Grant as Bristow men. Both were

MOST EXCELLENT OFFICERS.

Hale had been sent to New York to relieve Frank Howe, and the Custom-House influences defeated him. If he should be again assigned ot New York the truth about New York customs matters would be known. Adams was one of Bristow's intimate friends.

TREASURY DECISION.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—The Treasury Department decides that vessels engaged in trading upon waters wholly within the limits of a State and not having a navigable outlet are not subject to the navigation laws of the United States.

THE SECRET SERVICE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed Assistant-Secretary French to make out a list of twenty special Customs Agents for assignment to duty in various parts of the country, under his immediate control. From this it would seem that the Secretary has abandoned the idea of consolidating the Customs Agents and Secret Service force of the Treasury and Internal-Revenue agents into one organization. Assistant-Secretary French, to whom this proposition was referred, reported that it would be highly inexpedient to adopt it. The number of Customs Agents was reduced by the last Congress from fifty-three to twenty, as the maximum.

LEFT FOR LONDON.

Charles F. Conant, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and John Bigelow, who is to be his assistant in London in the transaction of Government business with the syndicate, left to-night for New York, en route for England.

VARIOUS.

THE CHICAGO FIRST BATCH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—The report of Assistant-Secretary French in the matter of the Chicago whisky cases, first batch, was submitted to Secretary Sherman to-day. It is in substance the same as was outlined last night.

GENERALLY APPROVED.

Senator Plumb, of Kansas, who has just returned from a trip through New York and New England, says that the business classes everywhere approve the President's policy.

TRADE WITH JAPAN.

An effort is to be made by the Japanese Government to negotiate a commercial treaty with the United States for the purpose of receiving a higher rate of duty and more revenue on importations from the United States into Japan. Under the old treaty the duty averages about 5 per cent. In return, Japan proposes to open all her ports to commerce with the United States.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Gen. Banks appears to be gaining some strength as a compromise candidate for the Speakership. Gen. Williams, of Detroit, who is here, who is friendly to Banks, has intimated that if the troops are withdrawn from Louisiana, as they have been from South Carolina, and the same policy is to be consistently pursued by the Admistration, he (Williams) and a good many other Northern Democrats may, in certain contingencies, vote for Banks. Gen. Garfield, too, is understood to have several Southern Democratic votes pledged to him.

INDIAN RATIONS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—Orders have been issued by the Indian Bureau to provide rations for the 1,500 hostile Indians recently brought in by Spotted Tail. These Indians come in on the same terms as other hostiles. Their arms and horses will be taken from them, but in other respects they will be treated the same as Indians who have remained at the Agency.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Dunnell, of Minn., has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of Public Buildings in Memphis.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The Board of Engineers appointed to investigate the sufficiency of the foundation of the Washington monument have completed their report. There is good authority for stating that the report will condemn the foundation as insufficient to warrant the completion of the monument on the present site.

W. C. A.

The First Quarterly Meeting.

The Woman's Christian Association held its first quarterly meeting at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in lower Farwell Hall. Mrs. E. G. Clark, the President, occupied the chair. The attendance was large and much interest was manifested. Mrs. F. L. Fake, Recording Secretary, read her report, showing the number of papers, tracts, etc., distributed. The Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Charles D. Hamill, gave an account of her work.

Mrs. Chester Warner, the Treasurer, showed that she had received $1,052.68; expended, $357.90; balance on hand, $694; received yesterday morning, $34; total amount on hand, $728.

Mrs. Denison F. Groves made the report in regard to the work of the Employment Bureau. The work is constantly and steadily increasing. Numbers of the better class of self-dependent women are daily to be found at their rooms, seeking counsel, employment, and often temporary relief. What was needed was more money to enlarge the work, and tide over the hard times. The Association found employment for 494 women and girls. Some of these were sent into the country, and others into different institutions, as matrons, laundresses, etc. All obtained respectable positions to do honest work. The report alluded to several interesting incidents. The Home of the Friendless and the Relief and Aid Society were thanked in the report for their kindness.

MISS S. F. BAKER, M. D.,

made a report of the doings of the Dispensary. It took possession of its rooms in the Pacific Block March 1 last, and it took some ten days to get them in order. The first case treated was on March 23. Since then 45 patients had been treated; number of visits by physicians, 87. The work in this department has only just begun. The $25 appropriated for drugs has been exhausted for stove, coal, etc. Fuller & Fuller, White's West Side Pharmacy, Ackerman, and Frank Squair have contributed drugs, but the amount on the shelves is extremely meagre, and liberal-minded druggists who are inclined to help a good cause need not be afraid to contribute medicines, especially those used in daily regular physicians' practice.

Mrs. Joseph Havens made a lengthy report of the religious work of the Association. Mrs. Dennison Groves also reported in regard to the Boarding Home to be opened on Wabash avenue, and the work which it was expected to accomplish. The reports were all received and adopted.

MRS. JOHN DAVIS,

President of the Women's Christian Association of Cincinnati, made a brief address upon the work of the Association in that city. She advocated the establishment of a home for young girls, and attractive and cheap boarding-houses for working and business women, to save them from the temptations which must necessarily surround them. She deprecated the idea of connecting the reformatory idea with the Association, as it might drive poor and honest dependents from them. She believed in doing reform and redeeming work, but not as an association. The lady showed decidedly progressive and enlightened views in regard to providing for poor young girls by furnishing them good homes, with healthy influences and surroundings. She showed how this good work was being carried on in Cincinnati, and how the women were won to Christ. Everything in their home was done to make it attractive, and to take away the idea of charity. Mrs. Davis' address was more in the nature of "a talk" than a regular address. She gave several peculiarly interesting stories of incidents that had come under her observation of young girls who had been left homeless and penniless, and who were saved by the Industrial Homes for Boarding Women.

In response to several questions, Mrs. Davis stated that the Industrial Department of the Cincinnati Association was nearly or quite self-sustaining. Apprentices are taught, and after six months receive pay proportionate to their carnings.

Mrs. Davis was given a vote of thanks for her intelligent address and kindly advice.

The President endeavored to impress upon the Association the necessity of money and work. The meeting was closed by singing the doxology.

YESTERDAY IN THE POLICE COURTS.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: Nicholas Neibert, $500 to the Criminal Court, and Joseph Smith, $1,000 to the same Court. The former keeps a saloon at the corner of Sanger street and Archer avenue, and Smith is bartender. In a row at the saloon last Saturday night, Mike Flannery, of No. 33 Hanover street, while in a drunken condition, was so badly beaten over the head with a beer mallet that his life was at one time despaired of. Two boys named Ben Myers and Meyer Harris were held in $300 each to the Criminal Court, the former as a witness only on account of his extreme youth, for stealing lead pipe and faucets from an unoccupied house, No. 16 Eldridge court, belonging to Isaac Goldstein. Charles Stavalberg and Christopher, his brother, were held in $2,000 and $500 respectively to the Criminal Court, charged with receiving the stolen property. These fellows had prompted the boys to do the job, and had then buried the plunder in the yard in the rear of their junk-shop on State street. August Singer, bigamy, $1,500 to the 21st; John Connors and Thomas Allison, picking an unknown lady's pocket at the corner of State and Randolph streets, $300 to the 13th; James McDonnell, sneak-thief, caught in the room of Mrs. Newcomb, at No. 120 Randolph street, $400 to the 13th; Martin Ryan, assaulting Officer Keon with an ax, $700 to the Criminal Court; William and Robert Henderson, larceny of plumber's fixtures from John Pickett, No. 343 State street, $400 each to the 14th; Anna Wallace, drunk, thirty days in the House of Correction; Ruby Bell, keeper, $15 fine, five inmates, $5 each; Patrick Welch, vagrant, sixty days; Mary Ann Hogan, drunk, thirty days; R. P. Powley, disorderly, $100; Henry Wilson and John Foster, same charge, $50 each, suspended to leave town; Thomas Jordan, larceny of clothing from John Harlacher, of No. 1569 State street, $500 to the Criminal Court; assaulting the officer, $100 fine; H. C. Thacher, robbing H. Robinson, of Grand Traverse, of $60, $600 to April 14; John Shay and John Ryan, burglary of $200 worth of property from the residence of H. D. Van Rensselaer, No. 471 Vernon avenue, $1,000 each to the 17th, a portion of the plunder having been found in their possession; Frank Winters, Charles Belden, James Shay, and Frank Pleasant, colored boys, charged with throwing stones and other disorderly conduct by J. H. Jordan, of No. 101 Harrison street, $300 to the 14th; William Burke, assaulting Pat Riley, a fellow workman in the Michigan Central freight depot, and cutting him slightly on the hand and ear, $600 to the 19th. Justice Scully held George Hinckley in $300 bail to the Criminal Court for the larceny of an overcoat from the Viaduct House on Halsted street. Before Justice Kaufmann in the North Division, Edward McDonnell, Charles and John Walshe, and Thomas Stanton were sent to the House of Correction for thirty days each for the theft of a caddy of tobacco from the wagon of Charles Ismer, No. 209 South Water street.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 12.—Dispatches have been received here announcing the discovery of a conspiracy on the part of certain Eastern life-insurance companies to break down State companies.

ERIE, Pa., April 12.—Wesley Hooker, of Ithaca, N. Y., has purchased an interest in the *Daily Dispatch* of this city.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The potters' strike at Trenton, N.J., which has continued three months, ended to-day for lack of funds to continue it.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WHITEWATER, Wis., April 12.—Last night the body of the late Charles Berge, of Algona, was brought here for burial. A delegation of Masons accompanied the remains, and the ceremonies at the grave were conducted by the Masonic Lodge of this place. Mr. Berge was born at Whitewater, and was a very highly esteemed young man.

THE COURTS.

An Important Question for Insurance Companies, Etc.

Can Those Not Incorporated by This State Take Real-Estate Mortgages Here?

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Etc.—Levy up Again.

The Iowa Supreme Court Expresses Itself on the Subject of Divorces.

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.

CAN THEY TAKE REAL-ESTATE MORTGAGES IN THIS STATE?

The arguments on the power of a foreign corporation to take mortgages or hold the title to real estate in this State came up yesterday morning before Judges Drummond and Blodgett. There were six cases which were begun to foreclose trust-deeds, and which came up in different ways, two on demurrer and the others on exceptions to the answers, but they all presented the same radical question, as to whether foreign corporations could take the title to real estate. The trust-deeds were in the usual form, conveying the property to the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company in trust as security for the loans.

MR. F. W. S. BRAWLEY,

on behalf of John Davis, the defendant in one of the suits, opened the argument. After stating the facts in the case, he said the well-settled law was that a company must have capacity to take according to the law of the situs, otherwise it would be excluded from all ownership. A mortgagee had an absolute estate which he might convey to his heirs, and as between mortgagor and mortgagee the conveyance was to be regarded as a conveyance in fee. In some of the States even, and in England, it had been held that a mortgagee could enter and take possession of the mortgaged premises as soon as the mortgage was made, and eject the mortgagor before condition broken. Indeed, it might be questioned whether there was any difference between a conveyance by mortgage and in fee. In this State it had been definitely held that the mortgagee was the owner, and entitled to the rights of ownership. The conclusion was, therefore, that a foreign corporation could not take the title to land directly by mortgage in this State.

Judge Drummond inquired whether there was any direct legislation on the subject—any express prohibition.

Mr. Brawley said there was not, but it was against the policy of the State.

Judge Drummond remarked that, under the present decisions of the State, which ought not to stand long, the State of Illinois would exclude a foreign corporation.

In conclusion, Mr. Brawley said that the Federal Courts would, in a question affecting real property, follow the decisions of the State Courts in each State.

Judge Drummond—As they did in the last decision of the Ottawa City bonds.

MR. ISHAM

followed on behalf of the Life-Insurance Company, the complainant. He said the first decision on the subject was that of Carroll vs. The City of East St. Louis. That case was an action of ejectment, and the Connecticut Land Company, through which the title to the land in question in that suit had passed, was a corporation created solely for buying and selling land. But that case was radically different. No corporation could be created in Illinois for the sole purpose of buying and selling land, and no State or county required that a foreign corporation should be allowed greater power than a domestic corporation could have, so that of course it could not hold land in this State. In the case of Starkweather vs. The American Bible Society, another case relied on by the defendant in the present instance, it was held that the Bible Society could not take land here by devise, because by its charter it could not take land in New York where it was created, and the devise was held void. The statements in those cases and that of the United States Trust Company vs. Lee, that no Company could hold land here, were obiter, as it was not involved in the decision, and the decisions had been criticised and limited in a subsequent case of Hough vs. The Cook County Land Company. The Supreme Court had never decided that foreign corporations could not take title to land in this State, and there was no suggestion under the rule of comity that they could not hold real estate in all cases where domestic corporations could hold it.

The general legislation on the subject of fire and life insurance in this State must be considered, to see whether the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company had power to hold real estate. That legislation was eminently liberal, and it was an inherent power in such corporations to invest their surplus earnings in mortgages. It was implied in the spirit of the legislation on the subject, and was an essential condition in carrying on the business of insurance. The principle of the exclusion was to prevent corporations from investing their capital in purchasing lands, to be held possibly in perpetuity, and the mere taking of mortgages was not within the principle of the exclusion. In the first case, the main object was the acquisition of land; in the second case, it was merely an accessory.

The Court then took a recess until 2 o'clock, when Mr. Isham concluded his argument, occupying about twenty minutes, and reviewing in detail the arguments advanced in the morning.

MR. FULLER

followed on behalf of the other defendants. He argued that the law in relation to immovables was the law of the place where they were situated, and that all jurists, Continental, English, and American, agreed that mortgages, and the like interests in real estate, fell within the definition of immovables, and were governed by that rule. It did not matter whether the mortgagee was absolute owner as between himself and the mortgagor or not; this rule was the same applied to either of them. As the real estate was situated in Illinois, the only inquiry was what the law of Illinois was. The Supreme Court of this State had decided in the four cases that had been cited, that foreign corporations were prohibited, not only from purchasing and holding, but from purchasing or holding. After all, however, any different way in which to secure title amounted to purchase. The statute in relation to corporations also provided that foreign corporations could not hold real estate, except as therein specified, and it was only therein specified that they could hold real estate necessary for doing their business. It might mean land enough for their offices, but, in the case of life-insurance companies, certainly it could not mean land to be dealt with in the way of buying and selling, nor in the way of loaning money and taking property as security, their business being life-insurance and not loaning. That the meaning of the law which was passed in 1872 was as contended for was clearly shown by the act of 1875, which was passed after the mortgages in the cases in question were given. It permitted foreign corporations to loan money and take security in this State on certain conditions which were defined in the act, and which would not be imposed at all, according to the construction contended for by the complainant, if it were true that the complainant had the right before in Illinois to loan money and take security. The law in relation to life-insurance companies was passed in 1869, the General Incorporation law was passed in 1872, and so far as the General Incorporation law was concerned so much of it as applied to foreign corporations governed life-insurance companies as well as any other, and, taking the statutes together, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, there could be no doubt that when these mortgages were given the mortgagee had no power to take the title. There was a total absence of power, and the mortgages were void. It did not follow, however, that the money might not be made out of the land, for in every instance where the subsequent incumbrancer had taken title except by the payment of so much money to the person holding the first mortgage, the subsequent purchaser and his assigns would be compelled in equity to pay that money anyhow, before he could get title to the land, even if the first mortgage as security were utterly void.

At the conclusion of Mr. Fuller's argument, a week's time was given the attorneys to file written briefs, and the case was taken under advisement.

IN GENERAL.

"SOAP" LEVY AGAIN.

The snide auctioneer and shoddy-clothing man, W. H. Levy, seems to have fallen on troublous times just now. Having just made the round of Justices' Courts, and while in daily expectation of an invitation to the Criminal Court, he is also called on to attend to some urgent business in the Circuit Court, where yesterday one of his victims, Andrew McMaken, began a suit against him, on which a capias was issued for his arrest. McMaken says that in an evil hour, to wit, Feb. 8, he came to Chicago. When he started for home, being unacquainted in the city, he asked the way to the depot of the first man he met. The individual happened to be a "steerer," and took him to a building whose location is not given, where they met several individuals, who locked him in a room and demanded his pocket-book. For a while he refused to give it up, but they threatened to keep him there indefinitely, and he surrendered. The pocketbook, however, only contained a check for $694.75, but they compelled him to indorse it under like threats. Just then Levy came in and told McMaken to come to his store and talk the matter over. The plucked pigeon did so, and was finally cajoled into going home at once without making any complaint. Levy affectionately followed him to the depot and saw him safely on the cars. On thinking it over, however, McMaken has come to the conclusion that he has been swindled, and that he may compel Levy to riemburse him for the amount of the check, which, by the way, was indorsed by Levy and cashed. McMaken charges that Levy was an accomplice of the men who robbed him, and asks that he may be held liable for the amount of the check. A capias was issued under bond for $694.75 by Judge Rogers.

THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES.

Judge Drummond yesterday approved the Master's report of sale in the foreclosure proceedings against the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, and ordered a deed to be delivered to the purchasers.

DIVORCES.

Mary Slama filed a bill yesterday against her husband, Frank Slama, employed by Doggett, Bassett & Hills, charging that he had kicked her repeatedly and so severely that she is unable to do any work. He has also brandished a knife at her on different occasions, threatening to kill her, rendering her life miserable. There is on deposit to his credit in the German National Bank $900, which he threatens to withdraw and leave the State. Mrs. Slama accordingly asks for her divorce, and also an injunction to prevent him drawing the money until it can be determined what her share of it may be. The injunction was granted without bond.

ITEMS.

In the case of Giddings vs. The Northwestern Mutual Insurance Company, Judge Blodgett yesterday morning decided in favor of the defendants, and dismissed the bill. The complainant had applied to the Company for a policy of insurance on his life, and his application had been forwarded by the agents here to the home office. No premium had been paid nor policy issued before Giddings died. His representative brought suit for the $10,000, but Judge Blodgett decided no contract had been made between the two parties until the issuance of the policy, and dismissed the bill.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Thomas D. Lowther, of California, filed a bill against Charlotte E. Holden, Joseph S. Reynolds, and Charles M. Rawley to foreclose a mortgage for $5,000 on the W. ½ of Sub-Lot 9, except the north twenty feet, of Wisencraft's Subdivision of Lots 3, 4, 5, and 6, Block 47, in School Section Addition to Chicago.

A. M. Daggett et al. sued Robert P. and Robert N. Hutchinson for $1,000.

Eugene M. Keteltas and Henry W. Clark, executors of William A. Keteltas, deceased Trustee for Renord & Co., of New York, began a suit in forcible entry and detainer against Peter Peterson, Gilbert Englebretson, Niles Langert, Iesta Olson, Ole Olson, and Adolph Crickenback to recover possession of the W. ½ of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, valued at $5,000 in the partition of the Circuit Court of Cook County, commencing at the S. W. corner of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 8, 39, 14.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Samuel L. Baily filed a petition in bankruptcy a few days ago, but the papers were mislaid. His secured debts are $4,600, the securities being worth $3,400, and the unsecured amount to $11,679.51. His assets consist of 200 shares of stock in the Etna Fire-Insurance Company, worth nothing, a claim for $2,326 against Ira N. Herrick, and another for $1,000 against Samuel N. Felker; also a half interest in two and one-third acres of land in Omaha, Neb., value unknown. The petition was referred to Register Hibbard.

An involuntary petition was filed against William Renne, a distiller, by the following creditors: Thomas B. King, on a claim for $8,106.70; Horatio N. Heald, $100; Hiram Wheeler, $30; Carlos E. Mead, $64.29; Illinois Distilling Company, $1,010.73; and Roelle, Junker & Co., $176.43. Suspension of payment of commercial paper only is charged. A rule to show cause April 17 was issued.

George W. Campbell was appointed Assignee of Henry and Frederick Warning.

The final dividend meeting in the case of John J. Vanderlip was continued until to-day.

An Assignee will be chosen this morning at 10 o'clock for the estate of William J. and Thomas S. Johnson.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

James Lusk began a suit for $1,000 against John A. and Marian M. Fitchette.

Jacob Shipsey brought suit for $1,200 against Alexander Sterl.

CIRCUIT COURT.

James O'Meara began a suit against John Ebert, claiming $1,000 damages.

Charles Beck commenced an action against Charles Steiner, laying damages at $5,000.

Adolph Moses, as attorney of Alexander Greenwald, filed a petition for habeas corpus yesterday against Charles Kern, to inquire into the legality of Greenwald's arrest. Mr. Moses says Greenwald was kept in jail by Kern, having been arrested yesterday morning under a pretended capias ad respondendum issued out of the Superior Court, and directed to the Sheriff of St. Clair County, who had arrested him. The Sheriff of St. Clair County then went off with the capias in his pocket, giving Kern no mittimus or other written authority for holding Greenwald. It is claimed that the writ is void in law, because no law exists which allows a writ to be sent into another county except as provided for in Secs. 1 and 2, Chap. 110, of the Revised Statutes of 1874, and that the suit under which said pretended writ was issued was only against Greenwald alone, and was merely an action in assumpsit. The writ of habeas corpus was issued, and the case will probably be heard to-day.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of John Turner the will was proven and letters were granted to Margaret A. Turner, under bond for $22,000.

In the estate of Mary A. Oliver the will was proven and letters were granted to J. M. Oliver, under bond for $10,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Thomas Lowry pleaded guilty to larceny, and was given one month in jail.

Frank Murphy pleaded guilty to larceny, and took fifteen days in jail.

James McCarty pleaded guilty to assault, and was remanded.

Joseph Hunt was convicted of larceny, and given one year in the Penitentiary.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In Chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Set cases and general business.

JUDGE GARY—437, 446, 449 to 460, and 462 to 467, inclusive. No. 445, Rossing vs. Peterkin, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—156, 157, 158, and 161 to 177, inclusive. No. 37, Berling vs. Roeder, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—28, 30½, 31. No. 27, Piate vs. Downing, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set case 5,501, Muller vs. Shawmut Insurance Company, and calendar Nos. 467 to 485, inclusive. No. 468, Gruessing vs. Lucas, on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set cases 2,492, Deckert vs. Wittkowsky, 2,007, Hise vs. Hough, and 673½, Osborne vs. Gaber. No call of calendar. No. 507, Shaw vs. Shaw, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—Set cases 622, Robinowski vs. Robinowski, and 1,716, Black vs. McCrane.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—The Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company vs. Duff Porter, $34,072.50.

JUDGE GARY—Morris Kohn et al. vs. Joseph Ansorg, $358.22.

JUDGE JAMESON—W. S. Johnston vs. Sigmund Leightner and W. F. Chilson; verdict, debt, $1,700, and damages $1,457.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Anna M. Schneider vs. Fridolin and Catherine Meyer, $225.34.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Timothy Driscoll vs. City of Chicago, $150.

IOWA.

RECENT SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 10.—The Supreme Court at the Davenport session last week sat down on the divorce shysters, and their sharp practices to obtain easy divorces without publicity. Sarah A. Hobart became dissatisfied with her husband, Charles W. Why, does not appear on the record here. She applied to the Johnson County Circuit Court for a divorce. To avoid publicity, on agreement of both parties the matter was referred to a referee, who decided in favor of the plaintiff. The Court confirmed the report, and ordered a decree of divorce. The defendant appealed. The Supreme Court held that under Sec. 2,222 of the Code the trial of an action for divorce must be in open court. The court must be in session and organized for the transaction of judicial business. The trial need not be in public court, but must be before the court. A referee is not the Judge of a court, but an officer thereof. He has, under the statutes, no judicial powers further than are conferred by the court. He has no power to hold the court. An intelligent, sympathetic referee cannot be appointed in a quiet way to withdraw from public observation and examine the case in the manner best calculated to attain the object of the friends of the plaintiff, or the collusion of the willing defendant. The statutes intend such cases shall be tried in the light of day by the Judge of the court. It is one of the provisions, of which the Code Commissioners in their report said, it "is designed to prevent the abuse of our Divorce laws, and especially the procuring of fraudulent divorces by persons not actually entitled thereto." The Legislature has wisely thrown barriers in the way of those who violate the law, and condemn good morals and public decency. This intention could easily be defeated by collusive application for divorce by agreement of parties. Actions for divorce cannot be referred by agreement of parties. The decree of the court below was reversed, and the cause remanded for trial in accord with the statute.

Judge Beck wrote the opinion, which is quite lengthy, the foregoing being only a brief synopsis. The parties to the action now find themselves as much married as ever, and they will have to come into court and show their hands.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DETROIT, April 7.—The Fourth Annual Meeting of the Woman's State Christian Temperance Union of Michigan, will be held in Jackson, in the First M. E. Church, commencing Tuesday morning, May 8, 1877, at 9 o'clock a. m., and will continue through Wednesday and Thursday, May 9 and 10. Each Auxiliary Union is entitled to three voting delegates. As many more as can be present will be entitled to all the privileges of the Convention except voting.

All Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, not auxiliary to the State Union, are requested to send at least two representatives, as a large part of the time of the Convention will be devoted to a discussion of the general interests of the cause in mass-meeting.

Papers will be read, and be followed by discussion, on many of the most important subjects connected with the temperance work. Provision will be made in the programme for receiving reports from delegates of the condition of the work in their own Unions. Able speakers will be secured for the evening sessions, and reports from various committees will be received, as the time of the Convention will permit.

The last evening of the Convention will be given to Dr. Reynolds and the Jackson Reform Club.

All delegates and representatives are requested to send their names, before the 24th of April, to Mrs. Jennie E. Winters, who will refer them to a Committee on Entertainment.

Those who are unable to report will find members of the Entertainment Committee at the First M. E. Church.

The Committee of Arrangements have secured a reduction of fare to 2 cents per mile on all railroads centering in Jackson. To make sure of the reduction, the delegates must present their certificates from the Unions sending them, and purchase their tickets to Jackson and return before starting.

MRS. B. C. HUDSON,
Pres. W. S. C. T. U., 79 State street, Detroit, Mich.
MRS. L. E. ALLEN,
Cor. Sec. W. S. C. T. U., Hillsdale, Mich.

THE RAILROADS.

Another Chapter in the History of the Rockford & Rock Island Railroad.

The German Bondholders Taken In by Their Special Agent, Osterberg.

Cincinnati Hopes to Become the Centre of the Transcontinental Trade.

OSTERBERG'S STEWARDSHIP.

The German and other foreign capitalists who had been investing money in American railways had in many instances very bitter experiences. But the worst experience of all have the German bondholders had of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad. They had invested nearly $11,000,000 in this road, which, according to the best calculation, was not worth $2,000,000. When the road went from bad to worse they appointed a delegate to come to this country and save what could be saved. The person intrusted with this responsible mission was Mr. H. Osterberg, who had some knowledge of affairs in this country, having lived here before. At the time of his appointment, the Committee of the bondholders was warned not to appoint him, as the avocation he had pursued in this country—Chatham street clothing merchant—did not exactly fit him for this responsible position. Mr. Osterberg, however, is an oily-tongued and shrewd individual, and succeeded in convincing the Committee that he was a paragon of honesty, and that his sole desire was to save them some of their badly-invested money. Mr. Osterberg came to Chicago, and his subsequent career as purchaser and manager of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad is well known to the readers of this paper. It is also well known that the road has lately been purchased by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at a trifle above the amount paid for it in the first place by Mr. Osterberg. This gentleman has just returned from this country to Frankfort, Germany, to give an account of his stewardship. It appears from a late number of the Frankfort *Handels-Zeitung* that Osterberg has fearfully abused the confidence reposed in him, and that the examination of his accounts raised a terrible storm of indignation among the bondholders. It appears that he used his position merely for the purpose of enriching himself, and for awhile there was an intention to prosecute him criminally, but finally Osterberg forked over a small portion of his ill-gotten gains, and the matter was compromised. The indignation was so great at first that all the members of the Committee except one declared it to be against their sense of honor to have any personal intercourse with the man, and all business had to be transacted by correspondence. While in charge of the road he fearfully deceived the bondholders, and all his reports were fraudulent and false. He reported large and remunerative receipts, while in fact the earnings were very small. The receipts are mostly accounted for as having been expended for repairs, while no repairs of any account were made. As he had purchased the road in his own name against instructions, he could do as he pleased. Long before the sale of the road to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy the bondholders became aware of Osterberg's real designs, and decided to sell the road without his aid, which was done through a German-American firm. When Osterberg heard of the sale he went to President Harris and demanded $40,000 as his commission. Mr. Harris, after some correspondence with the Committee, compromised the matter by paying him the sum of $15,000. The stipulation of the bondholders with Osterberg was that he should receive as compensation for his services 2 per cent of the purchase money of $1,500,000, and 8 per cent of the amount received above that amount, for the sale of the road. But in spite of this agreement Osterberg has succeeded in making over $200,000, but a small amount of which he refunded to escape criminal prosecution. The Frankfort papers handle Osterberg very roughly, and declare it a shame that he should be allowed to escape with his body. The *Handels-Zeitung* closes its long and severe article by saying that it is bad enough to be swindled by Yankees, but to be deceived and robbed by one of their own countrymen in whom they had reposed confidence was ten thousand times worse.

PULLMAN HOTEL CARS.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Pullman Palace-Car Company seem determined that the public shall be deprived of no comfort, convenience, or luxury which can by any possibility be afforded them while riding upon their cars. Their sleeping-cars are being constantly improved by the addition of everything reason can suggest in the way of further conveniences. They have been so far successful that a journey of any length in a sleeping-car involves necessarily little more fatigue than a sojourn at any first-class hotel for a similar period of time. The only point which required to be covered to make the simile complete was that of avoiding the necessity for leaving the train in order to obtain requisite meals. By the use of the Pullman hotel cars recently placed upon a number of the leading railway lines this difficulty has been entirely removed. The cars are marvels in point of adornment and general beauty of finish, and their springs are so finely adjusted as to entirely obviate all danger from the overflow of liquids from the dishes, even when the train is running at forty miles an hour. The meals provided are not only equal to those at first-class hotels, but fully equal to the best that can there be obtained, and they are served with an immaculate neatness which is not only wonderful, but exceedingly appetizing. The cooking is simply superb. The prices charged are moderate, and, although for a single individual the cost of a meal might be greater than at the ordinary dining stations, the additional money would certainly be considered as well spent. A party of four or more dining together can, by ordering judiciously, obtain a far greater variety of dishes, served in most excellent style, for an aggregate cost not exceeding the charges at the regular eating stations. We believe these hotel-cars are destined to become very popular with the traveling public.

AGENTS' CONVENTION.

CLEVELAND, O., April 11.—The General Railroad Time Convention met in the Kennard House parlors, this city, to-day. There were seventy-three delegates from the different railroads throughout the country. The first meeting was held at 11 o'clock. Mr. E. S. Flint, General Superintendent of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway, was made Chairman, and W. F. Allen, editor of the *Traveler's Official Railway Guide*, permanent Secretary. An organization was effected, committees appointed, and the meeting adjourned till 3 p. m.

When the Convention again met it was determined to make no material changes for the coming summer season. Trains will leave terminal points at about the same hours, and about the same time will be made.

A resolution of condolence in regard to the death of D. M. Boyd, Jr., late General Ticket and Passengers Agent of the Pennsylvania Road, was offered by Mr. A. A. Talmadge, of the Missouri Pacific, and adopted by the Convention, after which the meeting adjourned to meet at Windsor Hotel, New York, Oct. 11.

AIR-CASTLES.

The Cincinnati papers claim that Jay Gould means to establish a great transcontinental through route from the Pacific to the Atlantic via St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Baltimore. The plan for this great transcontinental line is something as follows:

Trains will run from San Francisco eastward over the Central Pacific, Union Pacific, to a point about 100 miles west of Omaha, where a branch is being built in a southeasterly direction to form a connection with roads reaching Kansas City; passing over this line to Kansas City, Mo.; thence over the St. Louis, Kansas & Northern to St. Louis; thence over the Ohio & Mississippi to Cincinnati, where will be made a great distributing point from which the business of the line destined for the South will be reshipped on the broad-gauge cars for that section, over the Southern Road, the remainder destined for our Atlantic seaboard and for ocean shipment to Europe going on to the East over the Marietta & Cincinnati and Baltimore & Ohio to Baltimore, thus bringing to Cincinnati a very large proportion of the business now going via Chicago to the East and the Illinois Central Road to the South.

THE SOUTHWESTERN RATE ASSOCIATION.

The following new tariff has just been issued by the Southwestern Railroad Rate Association: On and after the 12th of April the following arbitraries will apply upon business from Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston: From Chicago to St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, and Kansas City, 85—70—45—30—25. From St. Louis, Louisiana, Hannibal or West Quincy, to St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, and Kansas City, 63—49—26—14—11.

PROMOTED.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—L. P. Farmer, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railway, was to-day promoted to General Passenger Agent, vice D. M. Boyd, Jr., deceased. Mr. Farmer has held the office of Assistant to Mr. Boyd since July, 1872. He was formerly Assistant Passenger Agent of the Missouri Pacific Road, and prior to that was Chief Clerk in the employ of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad and Clerk on the Bellefontaine Road.

B. & O.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—The Directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company at a meeting yesterday ratified the trunk line compact and decided to pass the dividend on the Washington branch road, in view of the continued claim of Maryland for a tax of 20 per cent on the gross receipts for passengers from the 10th of December, 1870, since which date the tax has not been collected by the Company.

IOWA RAILROADS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, April 6.—The following table will show the total length of each railroad in this State and total value, as returned to the Executive Council of the companies under oath. Railroad companies are not taxed upon what they own, but on what they earn:

Name of railroad.	*Length.*	Value.
B., C. R. & N., Main Line	218	[illegible]
Milwaukee Division	95	[illegible]
Muscatine Division	30	[illegible]
Pacific Division	25	[illegible]
Burlington & Northwestern	33	[illegible]
Burlington & Southwestern	79	[illegible]
Central Railroad of Iowa	189	[illegible]
Grinnell & Montezuma Branch	13	[illegible]
C., B. & Q., Main Line	282	[illegible]
A., K. & D. M. Branch	33	[illegible]
Brownsville & Nordway Valley	14	[illegible]
Creston Branch	42	[illegible]
Keokuk & St. Paul	42	[illegible]
Chariton Branch	37	[illegible]
Nebraska City Branch	30	[illegible]
Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque	45	[illegible]
Chicago, Dubuque & Minn	209	[illegible]
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	94	[illegible]
Iowa & Dakota Division	154	[illegible]
Sabula, Ackley & Dakota	84	[illegible]
Chicago & Northwestern	355	[illegible]
Iowa Midland Branch	68	[illegible]
Stanwood & Tipton Branch	8	[illegible]
C., R. I. & P.	318	[illegible]
Indianola & Winterset Branch	48	[illegible]
Iowa, S. & M. N.	129	[illegible]
Oskaloosa Branch	77	[illegible]
Washington Branch	50	[illegible]
Davenport & Northwestern	160	[illegible]
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	87	[illegible]
Des Moines & Minnesota	37	[illegible]
Dubuque & Southwestern	54	[illegible]
Illinois Central, Main Line	316	[illegible]
Cedar Falls and Minnesota Branch	75	[illegible]
Iowa Eastern	20	[illegible]
Iowa Railway & Coal Co.	3	[illegible]
Kansas City, St. Joe & C. B.	53	[illegible]
Keokuk & Des Moines	162	[illegible]
Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska	14	[illegible]
St. Louis, Keokuk & Northern	..	[illegible]
St. Louis, Ottumwa & C. R.	43	[illegible]
Sioux City & Pacific	79	[illegible]
Sioux City & Pembina	17	[illegible]
Sioux City & St. Paul	57	[illegible]
Toledo & Northwestern	3	[illegible]

The total miles of road are 3,922,—an increase of nearly 100 during the last year. The total value is $22,421,215,—a decrease of nearly $124,000.

ITEMS.

The Committee appointed by the English and Dutch bondholders of the Illinois Central Railroad to investigate the affairs of the road are making a very thorough examination. They have been busy during the last few days in looking over the accounts in the general office in this city, and the entire clerical force has been employed in aiding the members of the Committee in their work. They have also inspected the car and machine shops at Weldon. As far as can be learned the Committee are well satisfied with the result of their labors, and it is believed that the forthcoming report will be a highly favorable and satisfactory one.

The Cleveland Convention has adjourned. The arrangements for the running of trains during the summer are about the same as those made last fall. There has been no change made in the time of the leaving of the trains for the East from this city. The trains from the East will arrive at 6:30 a. m., 8 a. m., and 7 p. m. The new time-table goes into effect on the 13th of May.

Mr. J. C. Clark, Second Vice-President of the Illinois Central Railroad, and General Manager of the New Orleans line, arrived here from the South a day or two ago. He left yesterday, accompanied by General Manager Joseph Tucker, on a trip over the main line of the road.

The Mississippi Central Railroad, the northern half of the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, will be sold on the 27th of this month. The sale is only pro forma, as the Illinois Central has already completed arrangements to assume its control.

Judge Drummond has confirmed the sale of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad and has ordered the property to be turned over to Mr. Heidekoper, the purchaser.

The Illinois Central Railroad has issued a new freight tariff on business between this city and Iowa points which will go into effect on the 16th of this month.

Mr. Thomas P. Barry, Western General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, is in the city on business connected with his road.

OBITUARY.

THE REV. DR. MUHLENBERG.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The funeral services over the remains of the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg were held this afternoon in the chapel of St. Luke's Hospital. Bishop Potter conducted the services and Bishop Kerfoot pronounced the eulogy. Many other clergymen were in attendance. It was supposed that Dr. Muhlenberg's hymn, "I would not live alway," would be sung at the service, but the Doctor requested that it should not be, and that in its stead the hymn "Hear what the voice from Heaven says," should be used. He further requested that no music should be played upon the occasion. Every phase of the proceedings was conducted in the most unostentatious manner, not even a flower being visible. This was strictly in accordance with the wishes of Dr. Muhlenberg. The remains were taken to St. Johnsland, L. I., for burial.

The New York Presbytery adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Presbytery has a deep sense of the loss sustained by the city and Church in the death of the Rev. William A. Muhlenberg, D. D., a venerable minister of Christ, whose love and service were not restricted by ecclesiastical lines; a philanthropist whose wisdom and practical charity made him honored as a useful citizen and great public benefactor; while his Christian sympathies and cheerful co-operation in the work and fellowship of the Gospel, his beautiful life of self-denying devotion have left a memory and example as a common heritage of the whole Church. In tender recognition of the departure from earth of this beloved servant of God, the Presbytery directs this minute to be entered on its records.

P. F. M'QUILLAN, ST. PAUL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 11.—P. F. McQuillan, senior of the wholesale grocery-house of McQuillan, Beaupre & Co., died at 3 o'clock this morning of heart disease. He has been confined to the house from this disease since Jan. 20, and has been for several years in feeble health. Irish by birth, he came to Galena, Ill., in childhood. Moving to St. Paul when 23 years old, in 1857, with no money, he hired as a bookkeeper for Beaupre & Temple; started in the retail trade for himself in 1859, and opened a wholesale store in 1862. He has built up a large business, accumulating considerable property outside of his stock in trade, including a fine stone block, partially occupied by his firm. In short he was an unusually successful merchant, and in every respect worthy of the high esteem in which he has been held by all acquaintances. He leaves a wife and four children.

COMMANDER JOSEPH D. MARVIN.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 11.—A dispatch received here announces the death of Commander Joseph D. Marvin, at Yokohama, Japan, yesterday. He entered the navy from Ohio, where he was born, in 1856. His family reside in Newport.

JAMES M. WILLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 12.—James M. Willis, a noted dealer in fancy poultry, and for years Secretary of the State Poultry Association, died in Aurora to-day.

DECATUR ITEMS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., April 9.—Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, of Vera Cruz, Mexico, are visiting friends in this city. Mrs. P. is the eldest daughter of Dr. S. T. Trowbridge, formerly a resident of this city, at present United States Consul at Vera Cruz. Mr. and Mrs. P. will only remain here a few days, and then depart for New York, and from thence to Europe.

The funeral services of the late M. K. Hatch took place Friday afternoon at the Baptist Church. The Masonic fraternity, of which he was an honored member, the Fire Department, the City Council, and other officials, headed by the Mayor, and preceded by the Decatur band, moved to the late residence of Mr. Hatch, the procession being under convoy of the City Marshal and the police force. The remains were taken in charge by the Masons, and the procession passed from there to the Baptist Church, where the services were conducted by the officiating clergyman, the Rev. W. G. Inman.

Appropriate remarks were offered upon the words, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." At the close of the ceremonies the body was taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment, and dust was committed to dust, according to the solemn ritual of the Masons. A long line of carriages, filled with sorrowing friends and relatives and with the organization forming an escort, presented a very imposing appearance.

Mr. Barrett, leader of Haverly's Band, Chicago, is in town visiting his brother, Byron Barrett.

CHAT.

How a Ghost Was Captured.

New York Times.

About a mile from the centre of Babylon Village, Long Island, stands a house which has for some time been unoccupied. It was some time ago fitted up for the occupancy of a newly-married couple, but shortly after they moved into it the young bride died, and the building was again left vacant. Within a few weeks past, strange sounds and flitting lights have been seen in the house; occasionally a pale, wan face would appear at one of the windows in the dead of night, and piteous wails would issue apparently from between the livid lips, and then the "perturbed spirit" would wander from room to room throughout the house, as if looking for something that could never be found. Babylon enjoyed the sensation of having a "haunted house." Some of the young fellows in the neighborhood, however, were not superstitious to the extent of being afraid to make an investigation, and one night last week two or three of them concealed themselves in the building to await the "ghost's" appearance. About the hour "when churchyards yawn" one of the windows opened, and his ghostship entered in a very ungainly manner, and commenced his usual performance, his form being just distinguishable in the darkness. In the middle of one of his most interesting acts the concealed persons crept softly on all fours to the spot, and suddenly grasped him by the ankles, a proceeding which was followed by a series of terrific shrieks very human in their tone, and indicating an agony of fear, and it was some time before the bogus ghost was brought to the point of believing that he had not been seized by a real one. The explanation of his proceeding is found in the fact that a certain person was desirous of owning the house, but the proprietor refused to part with it on the terms offered, and this novel method was adopted by the would-be purchaser to depreciate the market value of the property. At present the laugh is against him.

GEN. GRANT.

The London Times' Estimate of the Ex-President.

A Cordial Reception for Him Bespoken.

London Times, March 27.

The famous saying, "The King is dead; long live the King," is more true of republican Kings than of any others. An hereditary King, however insignificant, is scarcely ever so summarily forgotten as the saying implies, for he generally lives in some measure in his successor, and the decencies, if not the affections, of family life insure some homage being paid to his memory. The successor of a long line of Kings is as anxious to secure due honor being paid to his predecessors as the hereditary successor to a great estate. They and their traditions constitute his title to his position. But republican Kings have no such security. Each successive President reigns, as it were, by a new title. He derives his position from the last popular vote, and everything begins afresh when he enters on his term of office. It is, however, no fault of his if his predecessor seems forgotten. It is inevitable amid the popular interest and curiosity which centre around himself. If he has less dignity than a King, he has more independence, and the attention of the world is concentrated on the first step which he may take. The retiring President is regarded as having had his term, and it is considered his only business to make way for his successor. He is worse off even in this respect than a retiring Prime Minister, for a man who has been once Prime Minister may return to the same office again. He is a living rival, always in the field. But a President once out of office is dead to it. He can never expect to return to his old post, and it is difficult for him to acquire distinction in any subordinate one.

Reflections like these may have occurred to many minds on reading a short telegram we published yesterday respecting Gen. Grant. It is announced that he has started for a short tour in the West, but that early in May he will leave Philadelphia on a visit to England. It is less than a month since Gen. Grant was the President of the United States, and already the telegram seems to recall an almost forgotten personage. The ex-President has in one respect been peculiarly unfortunate. His term of office closed amid a political crisis more severe than the United States have experienced for twelve years, and the excitement related, not to himself, but to the question who should be his successor. The whole attention of the United States and of the world was directed to the struggle between the partisans of Mr. Hayes and those of Mr. Tilden, and the excitement was so keen as to be prolonged even after the issue was decided. Then ensued the critical measures of Mr. Hayes' term of office—the nomination of his Cabinet, and the indications thus afforded of the policy he would follow, and of the strength of purpose he brought to his task. Amid all this fresh interest, it was not, perhaps, surprising that Gen. Grant should have been forgotten; but it must be owned there is some want both of grace and of justice in this summary oblivion of a retiring ruler. Silence, perhaps, is safer and more becoming in official bodies; but there are other than official modes of expression. We may be confident, however, that this silence is only temporary. Gen. Grant's Presidency of eight years has been a period of American history which cannot but be regarded hereafter as of more than usual interest. Its length is in itself a conspicuous testimony to the claims which he had upon his countrymen. There is great suspicion in the United States of "second terms," and it finds expression even in Mr. Hayes' recent inaugural speech, in the suggestion of a constitutional amendment prolonging the Presidential term to six years, and absolutely forbidding re-election. It must be owned, moreover, that the second election of Gen. Grant was not due to any extraordinary success or credit he had gained in his first four years of office. Had he depended merely upon his achievements at the White House, he might have been opposed with some chance of success. But it is not too much to say that he had rendered the people of the United States the greatest service of any man, President Lincoln perhaps excepted,—since the days of Washington. He had not merely overcome the most formidable danger that ever threatened them by his final victories over Lee. It was due to his steady and vigorous ability that the opportunity for those victories was created. From the very first Gen. Grant had been the pivot of the Northern advance. It was due to a series of successful movements on his part, culminating with the capture of Vicksburg, that the Confederacy was cut in half, and that the North was consequently able to concentrate its forces on the eastern section of it. As a soldier, he may be said to have been uniformly and systematically successful, and at the end of the Civil War he stood in a position similar to that which the Duke of Wellington occupied in England after Waterloo. The people of the United States were fully conscious of what they owed him, and were glad to express their recognition of his services by the exceptional favor of a second term of office. It must be admitted that he has not been so successful as President as he was as General; but this is a defect, if such it can be considered, which he has shared with many great soldiers. A mind like that of Cæsar, equally at home in civil life and in the field, is almost as rare as a miracle. It implies a suppleness as well as a variety of capacity which transcends the ordinary possibilities of nature. Many a man who has distinguished himself in one career might have equally distinguished himself in another; but having chosen his career, and spent the best part of his life in it, his whole nature becomes adapted to its mold, and he acquires habits of thought and action which cannot be laid aside. A man who has for years been accustomed to have his commands implicitly and immediately obeyed is perplexed and at fault when he has to deal with subordinates who need to be conciliated and persuaded as well as commanded. However this may be, the fact is unquestionable that Gen. Grant did not succeed in asserting his authority as President with sufficient firmness. Inferior men, both in ability and principle, succeeded in misusing in his name the position and power he intrusted to them. He became surrounded by a mischievous circle of intriguing politicians, he could not emancipate himself from them, and he has suffered in reputation. The charges brought against himself personally, or against his own official conduct, have indeed always been utterly discredited by reasonable Englishmen as well as Americans. But a ruler necessarily concentrates on himself the blame incurred by his subordinates, and Gen. Grant could not escape the responsibility of his position.

Nevertheless, when all this has been admitted, Gen. Grant's eight years of office will probably be regarded before long as comparing well with most Presidential Administrations. It may be that we judge him in this country from a favorable point of view, for his errors were mainly connected with domestic affairs. His Home Office, as we should say, was his weak point. But in all that relates to the external affairs of the Union, to intercourse with foreign nations, and to the dignity and credit of his country abroad, he has not fallen short of his reputation. He has conducted all negotiations between the United States and ourselves with temper and patience, and the mutual respect of the two nations, amid circumstances not a little trying, has been strengthened during his Presidency. For one conspicuous benefit his countrymen unquestionably owe him gratitude. It must be regarded as mainly due to his influence that experiments with the currency which would have amounted to something like repudiation have been defeated. On this question Gen. Grant saw clearly where the interest of his country lay, and refused to compromise it; and the pecuniary credit of the United States abroad is now owing in a great degree to his firmness. Even with respect to internal administration, it must be remembered that he acceded to the Presidency when the country was still distracted with the passions of the Civil War. He had not the opportunity open to his successor of adopting a strong and clear policy at the outset, and he must at least be given the credit of having brought his country safely through a very critical period. On the whole, he will probably be one of those characters to whom the generous saying will be applied, "He was a great man, and I have forgotten all his faults." Nothing, at all events, but his virtues and his great achievements will be remembered when he visits this country. He will be welcomed as one of the most distinguished men whom the United States have as yet produced, and he will attract to himself the hearty friendliness with which Englishmen regard the great representatives of their race in the New World.

LESSONS OF THE ELECTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Much has been said since the election relative to the Irish leaving the Democratic party and voting the Republican ticket. Why did they do it? Was it not for the reason that the Democratic party had left them? For several years and especially since the organization of the People's party, the Irish have taken the lead and control of our Democratic Conventions, nominated themselves for office, and in fact formed themselves into an Irish Know-Nothing party, headed by the O'Haras, Callaghans, Prindivilles, O'Briens, McGarys, Evanses, Phillips & Co. Near two years ago they made up a ticket without an American upon it. They placed Hesing at its head, thinking to get a large German vote, and on the day of election 7,000 of them refused to vote for him, and supported an Irishman in his place. The better class of Democrats became disgusted with these movements, and as you know in the last two or three elections left them in the background. They refused to nominate Caulfield for Congress. Comiskey and Quirk succeeded in getting a nomination, but were beaten, although the balance of the ticket had several thousand votes majority. Egbert Jamieson, who had been one of the best City Attorneys we had ever had, and was loved and respected by the Democrats, was also beaten, for no other reason than that he was nominated by O'Brien, President of the Convention, and the man who was reported to have said in the Sullivan trial a short time before that Hanford not only ought to be dead but ought to be damned. In our late election, Hynes ran behind a respectable Democrat several thousand votes, proving, as I said before, the better class of Democrats are determined they will not vote for them. We will have an election next fall, and we will see a few more of them invited to take a back seat, and be willing to see them go over to the Republicans, and, further, will tell them how to keep them—no trouble to do it if they let them run their conventions, nominate themselves for office, and, after elected, allow them to appoint their clerks and subordinates from the Irish nation. The Republicans have had a few Irishmen in their party for several years, and I believe they have generally had a seat at Republican meetings and conventions on the platform, and will soon occupy all the seats and let American Republicans stand up, as poor American Democrats have had to do for several years past, but hereafter they will take a front seat or move.

AN AMERICAN.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

MY MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Who fiercely clutched my flowing hair,
And dragged me, fainting, up the stair,
And said, "Yes, do it if you dare"?
My mother-in-law.

Who tampers with each thing I own?
Who makes me feel so sad and lone,
Just like a dog that's lost his bone?
My mother-in-law.

Who bosses me and mine alway?
Who called me "Liar," "Slave," to-day?
Who always keeps her son at bay?
My mother-in-law.

O would some kindly hand would take
And make her to her senses wake,
And over hottest coals would rake
My mother-in-law.

APRIL 11, 1877. M. G. R.

HIS LEGISLATIVE BILL.

Detroit Free Press.

The man who failed to get his bill through the Legislature was eating dinner in a Jefferson avenue restaurant yesterday. He felt bad and mad, as he had been at Lansing for a week or ten days. Said he to the colored waiter:

"Young man, don't you ever have nothing to do with the Legislature."

"No, sah, I won't, sah," was the reply.

"Because, when you think you've got 'em, you hain't got 'em at all."

"Jess so, sah—jess like you think you is walkin' on de dock, when you is in de ribber all de time."

"I went down there to get a pine-timber bill passed," continued the stranger as he opened another biscuit, "and I'm $100 out of pocket, and no bill."

"Jess so, sah. Dey wasn't on de pass when your bill came up."

"No, blast 'em! I handed out the cigars by the thousand, talked soft and sweet, sat up nights till my bones ached, and I finally got a man interested. I talked, and he talked, and I thought that bill would scoot through like a saw-log going over a dam."

"Jess de same, sah, but dere's whar you got left behind, I spose?"

"I don't know whether I was left behind or ahead, but I kept poking the man up, and he kept promising, and there I was all the time paying out money as freely as a young fellow with his girl at a chicken show."

"A million dollars don't las' no time 'tall aroun' de halls of justis an' legislashun," sighed the waiter as he pushed the sugar-bowl nearer.

"Well, yesterday morning the man came over to the hotel, face a yard long, and says he: 'Mr. Shoat, your bill has been killed,' and before I could recover from the cold chill that crept over me he went on to tell me about Committee of the Whole, third reading, objected to, titles and bodies, laid on the table, suspension of the rules, moves to reconsider, and a lot of other such stuff."

"Yes, sah—dat's jess de way dey allus goes on, sah. Lse hearn 'em tell 'bout dat committee of the hole, an' suspension of de table, an' layin' de bills on de winder-sill. I used to liv nex doah to de Legislachur, an' I knows all 'bout 'em, sah."

"Well, I couldn't do anything," sadly continued the man. "They hitched a dog act to one end of my bill, a muskrat law to the other, changed the title to, 'An act to found an orphan asylum,' and rushed it up and down and around till the durn thing got tired out and couldn't go any further. I've been Postmaster and Town Librarian, and I've laid out town ditches, and I've been Deputy Constable, and all that, but it didn't make any difference to them out there—not a bit."

"Dat's a fac', sah. I sometimes believe dat de higher up a man gits de lower de folks looks down on him."

"Well, they laid me out, but I'll be even with 'em yet. I've got a chattel mortgage on one of our country papers, and I'll go home and tell the editor he's got to bust into that crowd about four columns a week or I'll foreclose on him in a minit!"

"Yes, sah—take the foreclose on him like you jess foreclosed on dat biscuit. I 'preciates de motive, sah, an' I'ze willin' to do all I kin. De bill is 50 cents, sah—pay at de desk."

A SENATORIAL JOKE.

St. Louis Republican.

An amusing incident occurred in the Senate over the appropriation for the School of Mines. Senator Seay had set his heart on securing an increase of $10,000 for that institution, and has been bending all his energies to the accomplishment of that end. Realizing his anxiety about the matter, Senators Young, Mayor, Parish, Wilson, and others, quietly slipped around the chamber and made arrangements with all the Senators to vote "no" on the first vote taken on Seay's amendment to add $10,000 to the appropriation for his pet. Seay made a really good speech in behalf of his amendment, and sat down to tremblingly await the result.

"Those in favor of the amendment offered by the Senator from Phelps will say aye," said Senator Phelan, who occupied the chair.

"Aye!" rang out Seay's voice, solitary and alone.

"Those who are opposed say no," said the Chair.

"No-o-o!" responded the entire Senate in chorus.

A deadly pallor overspread Seay's face as he sank back in his chair with a sad realization that his cherished dream had fled.

"The noes appear to have it," said Phelan.

"Division! division!" came up from all parts of the chamber.

"Those in favor of the amendment will rise and stand until they are counted," said the Chair, and up stood every Senator except Seay, who had not yet sufficiently recovered from the shock to have strength enough to rise to his feet.

"How does the Senator from Phelps vote?" innocently inquired the Chair.

"Why—why—of course I vote aye, Mr. President!" said Seay, in a bewildered sort of way, as if he could scarcely believe the evidence of his own senses at the sudden turn of affairs.

"The ayes have it, and the amendment is adopted," announced the Chair.

Never was there a more forcible illustration of the darkness of midnight, as it were, in the twinkling of an eye converted into the glorious light afforded by the splendor of the noonday sun, than Seay's features exhibited at this moment. The painful sadness of the moment before gave way to a smile which seemed to illuminate the whole chamber. There was then a big laugh at the Senator's expense.

GARIBALDI.

Paris Correspondence New York World.

A good deal of amusement has been caused by the discoveries of one of those French writers to whom nothing is sacred, and who has been prying into the domestic affairs of Garibaldi. It seems that the Italian patriot has allowed the law to complicate his family relations in the oddest way. He has two wives,—one of them legitimate, the other "official;" two bastard sons whom the law holds to be the sons of another; a son recognized by law who is a bastard; and two bastard sons whom the law will not allow him to recognize. One of his wives is the Marchesa Raimondi, who used to live in a magnificent villa on the banks of the Lake of Como. The father, an obstinate and fanatic old politician, promised or rather offered her to "the hero," but her heart was already given to a young French officer, who carried her off on her marriage night only to abandon her very quickly, and to-day she is living in strict seclusion with her son at Lonato. The other wife was the nurse of Garibaldi's son-in-law, a very different creature from the elegant, sentimental, vaporing Marchesima of the Lake of Como. The Cincinnatus of Caprera saw her while engaged in her humble duties, and loved her, and the *Gazette* now announces that Mme. Francesca Capocci is the official spouse of Gen. Giuseppe Garibaldi. The eldest son is the well-known Menotti Garibaldi, who is said to dress and talk like a cattle-drover; to have drawn up the scheme of a railway system for Calabria, to which, when executed, the authorities objected on the score that the bridges were of card-board and the tunnels of plaster; and to have since made a very reasonable little profit out of religious corporations and imaginary drainages of the Tiber. Ricciotti II., being the best looking of the family, was sent to England to swell its ancestral store by marriage; and it is needless to say that he soon found a "blonde Miss d'Angleterre," who listened to his addresses. "Unfortunately," says our gossip, "they had reckoned without 'papa, my lord,' who disinherited them. Ricciotti has the daughter, but not the money. They have never forgiven him at Caprera."

EAR EXPERIMENTS.

Prof. Politzer recently put before the Medical Society of the Vienna Garrison some new proofs of the use of both ears in determining the direction of sound. People who are deaf in one ear make strange mistakes when out hunting, as they are apt to suppose that any sound comes from the direction toward the ear they hear with may be turned. A neat little experiment, easily tried, was devised by Prof. Politzer. Above the top of the head of a person whose eyes are bandaged, a watch, ticking loudly, is to be passed. The bindfolded person will be unable to say certainly whether the watch is above, before, or behind his head. When one of his ears is closed, the watch seems to be nearest to the other ear; and this impression will still be perceptible even though the bandage be removed from his eyes. The source of sound is in general referred to a point on the right or left, according as either ear hears most loudly.

ONE OF BOWIE'S DUELS.

Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

At the appointed hour all parties were on the ground, Bowie, as usual, very cool, the Spaniard very furious and excited. The Spaniard's second won the choice of position, which gave the second of Bowie the word. They were to stand back to back, rifles perpendicular, upward or downward—to wheel, as before stated. Here arose an instance of genius over routine. In the army the manœuvres are intended for regularity before time; but, in such cases as this, regularity was of no moment, but time was everything. When the Spaniard heard the word to "wheel," he, of course, executed it in true military style, in "three motions," but Bowie, whose whole life had been spent in depending upon himself, not regulating his movements by those of others, who had been compelled, in his warfare against Indians or in procuring game, to take every position, executed every change of body necessary for the occasion to insure success; instead of wheeling, as the Spaniard was doing, simply turned the body from the hips, or on the hips, holding the feet firm, which, of course, brought him around quicker than his antagonist, and enabled Bowie to fire first, and to drive his ball through the brain of his antagonist. This Bowie said anybody could do if they only possessed the requisite quality—nerve.

GOOD RESOLUTIONS.

'Twas when the toddling baby year
Its greeting to the world was giving,
I shed a melancholy tear
And vowed to change my mode of living.
"My wicked ways I'll mend," methought,
"To be sedate I'll now endeavor;"
But all my schemes have come to naught,
I still remain as bad as ever.

Methought, "I waste my morns in bed"
(I seldom rose till twelve or later),
Which laziness it must be said
Full often agitates my *pater*.
"Anon at five a. m. I'll rise,
At once from these late hours I'll sever:"
But (let it not excite surprise)
I still "turn out" as late as ever.

"Now, as to cash affairs, I fear
I'm past all remedy," I pondered.
"I grieve to think that all last year
No end of coin I rashly squandered.
O Fortune, one chance more I crave;
O heart, be prudent, now or never.
At once I'll try what I can save"—
Alas! I'm just as poor as ever.

Ah me! with grief my mind's beset,
And duns continue still to storm me;
I'm just as hopelessly in debt,
And long for some one to reform me.
Though conscience knocks, 'tis all in vain,
I thought myself extremely clever.
My plans went wrong, and I remain
As big a reprobate as ever.

—*London Fun.*

STRUCK A BONANZA.

A Decatur-street grocer took a sugar-cured ham from its yellow overcoat the other day, stuffed the canvas with sawdust, and hung it temptingly before his door as a sign.

Yesterday Short-Legged Jim came along, and, seeing the decoy, remembered that the old 'oman was out of meat, and concluded he'd appropriate what he termed the "big banana." Watching his chance he soon had the yellow fraud under his arm, making for home.

"Ole 'owan, hyar's a ham o' meat I fotched yer," he said as he deposited his prize.

"Look hyar, nigger, whar in the name ob de Lord did yer fotch up wid all dat ham?"

"As' me no quischuns an' I'll tell ye no lies," said Jim evasively.

"Well, it dus look sorter like ole times ter see so much meat as dis in er house. Clar to grashus dat man Hayes ain't no slouch ob a Presumdunt,—am he, Jim?"

"Shet yer fly-trap, 'ole 'oman; wot de debbil you know 'bout Hayes? Fotch me dem scissors an' le's sample dis ham."

The scissors cut two or three stitches, and the sawdust began to pour out. There were two dark faces made darker by the revelation, and it flashed through Jim's mind that he hadn't struck a big bonanza after all.

"See hyar, Jim, 'pears ter me dat ef I couldn't steal a shore-nuff ham I wouldn't steal a bag ob sawdus'!"

Then Jim went down town fully satisfied that "All's not gold that glitters."—*Exchange.*

A COLORED MAGISTRATE.

They tell a good story in North Carolina of the way one of the colored Magistrates decides cases which come before him. Soon after the War the custom was for the white men who owned the land and the mules to lease them to the colored men and receive therefor one-half the crop. Such a bargain was made, but before the crop was grown the colored man died. His widow and children went on with the farm, and, when the crop was gathered, the white man went down to get his share. But the woman repudiated the contract, and claimed all the crop. The case was brought before a colored Magistrate, who, having heard the woman's story that she raised the crop, promptly decided it in her favor. The white man put in his objections, and urged that the land and mules were his, and half the crop belonged to him. The old Magistrate, who could not read, and who was a good specimen of a North Carolina negro, pondered the case for a moment and then issued his "rescript" in the following words: "De earth am de Lord's and the fulness thereof—de crops belong to de woman," and it was with great difficulty that the decision was reversed, and the white man got his dues.—*Exchange.*

CURRENT OPINION.

Doubtless there have been many abuses in the carpet-bag Governments of the South, but it is equally doubtless that they cannot be laid at the door of such men as Chamberlain and Packard, who are rather the representatives of a better and more progressive Government than the South has ever known.—*Toledo Blade* (*Rep.*).

The people of Louisiana must have a Government. Clearly, Mr. Packard's is not one in any sense of the term. And clearly, Gen. Nicholls can enforce the laws and protect all citizens in their rights and privileges under the laws. It is either Nicholls or a military Government. It will not be the latter. "The flag must wave over States, not provinces."—*Memphis* (*Tenn.*) *Avalanche* (*Ind. Dem.*).

The case is all too plain for argument. Order is preserved, law is enforced throughout the State; there is but one impediment to the restoration of commercial prosperity within its borders. Will the President supplant a cosmos with anarchy, reward infamy at the expense of justice, and destroy a State in the interest of a party? Policy and principle both answer, no. The Republican party cannot afford to keep Louisiana at such a price.—*New Orleans Picayune* (*Dem.*).

The Commission is still hopeful that it may be able to bring the Legislatures together. It may prove that the representatives of the people are not so anxious to continue this quarrel as the hostile Governors. If the plan succeeds at all it will be within a week or ten days; if not, the Commission will be at home by the 20th of April, and we very much mistake the extent of popular disgust with the Louisiana snarl if it fails to justify the President in withdrawing the troops and letting the Irreconcilables at New Orleans worry it out in their own way. There is a point at which public patience is apt to become exhausted.—*Cleveland Leader* (*Rep.*).

Packard throws at the head of the Honorable Secretary of State the case of Luther vs. Borden. His cause must be hopeless indeed. This is always the last act of a Gubernatorial claimant. There is no surer sign of such a claimant's desperation than staking his fate upon that celebrated case. We quoted it ad nauseam to the President and the Senate four years ago, in behalf of John McEnery, and had our labor for our pains. Wretched Packard! Unmindful of the many warnings we have given him, instead of bravely accepting the inevitable, he blunders and stumbles along in the same old rut which we made in 1873 in our ineffectual struggle.—*New Orleans Democrat* (*Dem.*).

Mr. Packard says in substance: "If Hayes carried Louisiana, so did I; if Hayes has a good title, so have I; if Hayes should possess his office, so should I." This is all true; but the mistake Mr. Packard makes is in assuming that the President disputes it when he declares his Louisiana policy. He doesn't dispute it at all; he simply says that, whatever may be his belief, the question is one to be determined within the State. And so it is. This point has been widely misunderstood. The President doesn't decide any title which is involved with his own. He doesn't kick over the ladder on which he mounted. He simply says that every Government must stand on its own feet, and that the Federal troops cannot be used to determine the matter.—*Albany Evening Journal* (*Rep.*).

Apart from emotional politics, representatives of Southern constituencies may fairly take advantage of the exigencies of the Administration to secure measures for the advancement of material interests at the South, after the Louisiana question is settled. Southern Democrats can well afford to meet the President in a policy looking to substantial justice for the South and the common good of the country. This is eminently a time to urge the claims of Southern railroad interests, of Southern steamship interests, and Southern harbor improvement interests, and as far as Texas and her delegation are more especially concerned, to urge the long-neglected claims of this State to indemnity for the large sums she has expended for frontier defense.—*Galveston* (*Tex.*) *News* (*Dem.*).

Chamberlain having thrown up the sponge, the whole Hampton business seems likely to stand, including the election of Butler to the United States Senate. Having swallowed Confederate Hampton, the country must now prepare its stomach for this assassin and butcher, Butler. We hope that Matthews and the rest will feel honored by the companionship. If Winder, the Andersonville butcher, were alive, he should, and probably would, be rewarded in a similar manner. This not being possible, we suggest Jeff Davis as a fitting comrade for Butler. One swallow doesn't make a spring, and, if we can't get some other Confederate butcher into the Senate, we are apprehensive that the noble spirit of compromise which animates the North will not be sufficiently assured and established.—*Omaha Republican* (*Irreconcilable Rep.*).

Gen. M. W. Gary, of Edgefield-Court House, S. C., talks right out in a letter to the Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*. He is in "receipt of your letter, asking my views as to the policy of members of the South Carolina Democracy applying for or accepting office under one Rutherford B. Hayes, President *de facto* of the United States." He is opposed to such acceptance. Because Mr. Hayes never was elected President. Because he occupies his seat by fraud unutterable. "History affords no parallel either to the corrupt, bold, and successful practices of the Republican party on the one hand, and the stupid, timid, and cowardly action of the Democratic party on the other." Because no patriot can accept office from a "corrupt and miserable usurper." And because the man who accepts stolen goods is as bad as the "dirty thief" who stole them. Hence he "would have as few Democratic names as possible upon this roll of infamy." Now let Gen. Gary strike hands with Wendell Phillips and Ben Butler, and shame all traitors who favor settled peace. They can give us a new party of the United Irreconcilables.—*Hartford* (*Conn.*) *Courant* (*Rep.*).

The titles of President Hayes and Gov. Packard rest on materially different circumstances; and, if it becomes clear that Packard cannot make good his claim to the Governorship, that fact will in no way affect the position of Hayes as President de jure as well as de facto. This view, we are glad to see, is also taken by leading Democratic papers in the South. The Richmond *Dispatch* puts the case strongly from the Southern Democratic standpoint when it says: "Mr. Hayes' title was declared to be good by the two Houses of the Congress of the United States, in joint convention assembled. These bodies being designated by the Constitution as the ones having the exclusive authority to decide the question, it would seem that Mr. Hayes' title to the Presidency, however bad it might have been the day after the November election, or the day after the various Electoral Colleges met, is now as good as if he had been the choice of a majority of the voters. His title has been 'healed,' so to speak." It insists that the President should dismiss from his mind all thoughts as to his own title when he comes to decide the Louisiana question, as the two are in no way connected.—*Cleveland Herald* (*Rep.*).

There is one point upon which Packard lays a good deal of stress, but which will probably not avail him. He claims that he has as good a title to the vote of Louisiana for Governor as Hayes had to its Electoral vote. This plea is wholly irrelevant, and is an attempt to mix up a settled with an unsettled question. Mr. Hayes had nothing whatever to do with disposing of the Electoral vote of that State. It was done in a regular and legal manner under the authority of Congress and through a tribunal created for the purpose. That tribunal decided that it could not go back and inquire into the process by which the Electoral vote had been reached by the State. That is now a settled matter, settled according to the principles applicable to it, but the State election is not yet settled. Nobody questions that through its own Legislature and its own laws and tribunals it can furnish the means of settling it. The processes through which the result was reached may be examined into if it is deemed necessary. Moreover, this is a practical matter for the people of that State, and the Presidential controversy has nothing to do with it. The Federal Government has no right or authority to decide the controversy or to use the army for the support of either party. It is its duty to put an end to such military intervention as now exists. It is disposed to do it in the gentlest and most conciliatory way possible, but it is bound to do it.—*Boston Globe* (*Ind. Rep.*).

So far as the Republican party is concerned, never did a great and victorious organization wait more quietly and submisively the results of a "new departure" on the part of its political head. It is easy to gather, from different quarters, differences of opinion. Some are blindly enthusiastic,—caring nothing for argument, content to rest upon faith. Perhaps the majority of this class are those who, in the past, have not been noted for fealty to the Republican organization. Then comes the great body of the loyal element of the party, hopeful, but quiet, as those who recognize the gravity of the situation and the risks that the new move entails. Then appears a third class, unable to conceal their disapproval of details, as a sacrifice of what seems to them high principles, but still hopeful of the general result. And finally, there is a not inconsiderable element who cannot quite conceal the fact that they have no confidence in the result, but hope to be disappointed, and, in the meantime, are determined to throw no obstacles in the way of success. But, varying as are these shades of opinion, each and every one of these classes are yielding honest support to the Southern policy while it is on trial. It is at once the most novel and most admirable exhibition of unselfish and patriotic party abnegation that we can recall. Never, in our history, has the Democracy exhibited anything of the kind,—it is not in its nature.—*Cincinnati Times* (*Rep.*).

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—Board for ladies or gentlemen $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

222 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—WANTED—Four gentlemen to rent two elegantly-furnished communicating rooms.

244 WABASH-AV.—A COMFORTABLE HOME for a few ladies and gentlemen; nicely-furnished rooms with good board. References required.

690 MICHIGAN-AV.—ALCOVE AND OTHER DEsirable rooms to rent, with board; references exchanged.

West Side.

153 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—NICELY FURnished room with board for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; references required.

North Side.

172 NORTH CLARK-ST., CORNER ERIE—Choice west and south front rooms, single or en suite, with or without board. Full board, $5 to $8.

Hotels.

ST. CLAIR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Palmer House—Good rooms, neatly furnished, $2.50 to $3 per week, with or without board.

Country.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS CAN BE HAD at Lake Forest by addressing H 22, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—TWO GENTLEMEN WISH GOOD BOARD, a parlor and two bedrooms, with water; rooms must be pleasant, unfurnished or carpeted only; South Side, north of Twentieth-st. and east of Wabash-av.; private family preferred; references unexceptionable. K 31, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—THURSDAY EVENING A POCKET CONtaining a sum of money. Call on H. H. RICKARDSON, 70 Madison-st.

FOUND—SUNDAY, ON NORTH LASALLE-ST., a lady's cuff and gold button. Can be had of C. B. PAINE, Room 98 Ashland Block.

LOST—AT FIELD, LEITERS, IN DRESS GOODS department, lady's pocketbook; under rewarded by returning it to CASHIER, No. 57 Washington-st.

STRAYED—FROM SCHILLINGTON AND SHERlock's stable, 210 and 212 Indiana-st., North Side, near Clark, a bay horse with halter attached; any one finding him will be suitably rewarded by returning to J. UPHAM, New Delavan House, 102 North Clark-st.

STOLEN—FROM 133 MICHIGAN-AV., BROWN mare, white face, one white foot behind, top buggy, side bar, square box, wolf robe; a liberal reward. R. C. ANTHONY & CO.

STOLEN—ON THROOP-ST., NEAR WASHINGTON, very dark bay mare, black mane and tail, star in forehead, big cut on left flank, newly shod, a good traveler, and dark square-top buggy, running gear wine color, striped woolen robe. Suitable reward will be paid. J. K. ROWLEY, 152 Dearborn-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALE OF A CARLOAD OF HORSES from the country and a large lot of buggies, harnesses, etc., Saturday, April 14, commencing at 10 a. m., at WREN & CO.'S, 196 and 198 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A VERY HANDSOME, SOUND, medium-size buggy horse, very gentle, 6 years old, has been rode and driven by a lady for a year in the city, is quick to saddle and buggy; price only $90. Also a sound young work horse, weighing 1,400 lbs, for $115, and a young work horse, a little sore, for $50. Above are sold for want of use. Call in rear of 486 Centre-av., near Fifteenth-st., West Side.

FOR SALE—ONE GOOD RELIABLE HORSE, COVered express wagon, and harness, at 615 West Lake-st.

TO LIVERY MEN AND DEALERS—THE LARGEST lot of buggies, carriages, and harnesses ever offered in this city at wholesale at WREN & CO.'S, 196 and 198 Washington-st.

WANTED—TOP BUGGY OR PHAETON IN EXchange for set Appleton's Cyclopædia, 16 vols., new, leather binding. Address for 3 days, K 34, Tribune office.

150 TEAMS WANTED TO WORK ON STREETS with dumping boxes that carry at least a yard and half of street dirt; report at 12 Clinton-st. C. T. HOTCHKISS, Contractor.

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE AND VALID DIVORCES QUIETLY obtained in every State, Territory, and the Canadas, for incompatibility or any statutory cause; newspaper scandal avoided. It makes no difference where you reside; fee after decree; advice free; all correspondence and personal visits strictly confidential; all letters on this subject answered in plain envelopes. A personal visit to my office will convince you that your business will be attended to with success. Thirteen years' experience, and the very best of city and country references given. Do not fail to call or write. Correspondence with the legal profession invited. Law office of A. J. DEXTER, 99 Madison-st., Rooms A and B, and 132 Dearborn-st., Rooms 8 and 9, Chicago, Ill.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES PROCURED ACCORDING to law for any statutory cause. Beware of "shysters" and "swindlers." One-half of the so-called "divorces" (?) are worthless. Divorce suits contested in any State or Territory. Call or address law office of P. MONTGOMERY, 162 Washington-st., Room 19, Chicago.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree; 12 years' experience. A. GOODRICH, Attorney, 124 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL AND NICELYfurnished house, in good location; South or North Sides. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, A furnished house near city, with large grounds, under cultivation; also good barn; rent must be moderate. Address C V M, 33 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED rooms on Wabash-av. or State-st., in building with elevator, north of Van Buren-st. Address L, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PARTIES HAVING A neatly-furnished cottage or small house which they desire to rent for one year or more to A 1 parties, family of three adults, may address, with description and terms, L 170 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF ABOUT TEN rooms on Wabash or Michigan-av., north of Twelfth-st. Address K 12, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—SEWING-MACHINES—WE HAVE JUST received another large consignment of all kinds sewing-machines, with instructions, to close out at once at prices from $10 to $20; every machine warranted, and has attachments; instruction free. Call early and secure the greatest bargains ever offered in Chicago, at 842 Cottage Grove-av. F. THOMPSON.

BOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—$5 PAID FOR WEBster's Unabridged Dictionary, etc., etc. CHAPIN'S Old Bookstore, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

GILBERT, 21 SOUTH CLARK-ST., PAYS GOOD prices for books. Get our offer before you sell. Partly used blank-books bought.

MEDICAL.

DR. KEAN, 175 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO, warrants cures, or no pay, in all diseases. Medicated baths administered when necessary.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—16 MARBLE MANTELS IMMEDIATEly in houses corner Adams and Oakley-sts.; carpenters and painters also. JOHNSTON.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL 3-STORY AND BASEMENT 14-room houses on Ontario-st., between Dearborn and State, with all modern improvements; possession at once. They are the cheapest houses in the market for $7,500—½ cash, balance long time. Also two 10-room houses and barns, and lot, for $1,800, in Lake View, two blocks west of Lincoln-av. cars, one block north of Fullerton-av.; has lake water. No city tax. J. B. MALLERS, 258 Ontario-st.

FOR SALE—BLOCK OF STORES PAYING 10 PER cent net rentals.
Michigan-av., house and 50-foot lot.
State-st., 200-foot frontage, at $40 per foot, near Forty-seventh-st.
Also 10 acres on State-st.; very choice.
5 acres on Stony Island-av. for $1,500.
FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON FIFTH-av., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts., at auction, Monday morning, April 16, at 11 o'clock, on the premises. We are instructed to sell Lots 10, 11, 12, and north 12 feet of Lot 13, in Block 91, School Section Addition, 87 feet east front, on Fifth-av. The title is perfect. Terms made known at the sale. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE—PARTIES WISHING TO BUY EITHER houses or vacant lots in the city, Kenwood, or Hyde Park are invited to examine our lists. We have several special bargains to offer. TURNER & BOND, Room 11, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—STORE, dwelling-house and lot, No. 503 Hubbard-st. Building in good condition, and will rent easily for $35 per month. Street paved, water, gas, and sewer. Price, $2,300. MORTON CULVER, Room 4, No. 163 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT 109 Adams-st., store, with rooms above; $1,500 cash. PETERSON & BAY, 168 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT marble-front dwelling, 27 Throop-st., near Washington; price, $6,000; terms easy; must sell. DAVID ELLIS, 456 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN OF THE SEAson—The three-story and basement stone-front house, No. 39 Twenty-fifth-st., with large brick barn; house has all modern improvements and is unincumbered. For terms apply to GEO. C. WALKER, Office 13, Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—EQUITY IN A South Side elegant homestead; double brick house and large lot; near the University. GARNETT & THOMASSON, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL A GOOD 2-STORY AND basement brick house, near Ashland-av., south of Van Buren-st.; cheaper than anything can be bought on the West Side. Try me and see. OWNER, Room 4, 161 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—TWO splendidly-built brick houses, entirely new, in choice location, with all modern improvements; parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor. Full information given and plans shown at office of TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EAST GROVE—BEAUTIFUL RESIdence lots, 30x132 feet, for $85, $100, and $125; only $10 cash and $5 monthly. No interest! All high, rich, rolling land; 5 minutes' walk from East Grove station, and 10 minutes' walk from Downer's Grove station. Over 1,000 inhabitants, churches, schools, stores, etc. These lots are improving rapidly, with dwellings, shade-trees, sidewalks, etc., and are the cheapest first-class property in any Chicago suburb, and a splendid investment. Low monthly commutation, good on any train; 9 trains from and 8 to the city daily; also Sunday trains. Property shown free; abstracts free. Don't buy elsewhere before seeing this. STREET & BRADFORD, 71 Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE, RENT, OR EXCHANGE—HINSDALE houses and lots; prices and terms to suit everybody; fare only $6.25 for month; 20 trains a day; highest land of any suburb. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT WESTERN SPRINGS, 9 MILES from city limits, on C., B. & Q. Railroad, on easy monthly payments, 5 2-story houses and lots, new and complete, at $800, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000, $2,500; near station, school, church, store, meat-market, etc.; houses shown free. T. C. HILL, 4 Lakeside Building.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST SUBURBAN RESIDENCE property in the market; grove lots, high and dry, large in size, low in price, in Foot's Subdivision, close to depot at Downer's Grove; also a few houses and lots and a small farm. T. LYMAN, No. 17 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION—AT DOWNER'S GROVE on C., B. & Q. R. R., 20 trains daily, house nearly new of 8 rooms, near depot. Sale at noon, Saturday, April 14, 1877, without fail. Terms, one-third cash, balance one and two years or longer at 8 per cent. This is a special chance to buy a nice home cheap in a healthy suburb. Home-seekers, come out on the 9:30 or 11 a. m. train and bid. FRED M. WOODS, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—RENT OR EXCHANGE—NEW TWO-story house in Glencoe; 11 rooms, well, cistern, &c.; lot 150x172, for $3,000, or rent $20 per month; free fare to see property. MORTON CULVER, 163 Randolph-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES OF LAND AT MAYWOOD; elegant for platting, or henery, or market garden. Apply to J. N. BARKER, Room 9, 89 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$15 A MONTH, $25 A MONTH, $35 A month will buy a nice new house and lot at Hinsdale. Don't throw away your money in rents, but buy a home now at bottom prices of O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID HOUSE AND LARGE grounds at Kenwood, on lake shore. Apply to J. N. BARKER, Room 9, 89 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS BUYS HALF-INTERest in a cash business paying $300 monthly. Call at 125 South Clark-st., Room 22.

A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—AN OLD AND well-established wholesale and retail grocery business, in a thriving city of the West. For particulars inquire of WM. BURT, 3 and 5 Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST-PAYING SMALL hotels on the South Side, with sample-room, license, bar-fixtures, everything complete; reason for selling, going to retire. 90 East Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—HARDWARE STOCK IN A CITY OF from 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants, forty miles from Chicago; good clean stock, good trade established, store in desirable location, with three years' lease, at low rent; stock inventories about $8,000; good reasons for selling. Address H 64, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SALOON FIXTURES NEW AND COMplete, also billiard and pool-table and saloon license. Apply at 406 East Division-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS wagon factory, fire-proof buildings, modern machinery, hydraulic power, all in good running order; location desirable and good trade established; good cause for selling. Address D. S. WILSON, 140 LaSalle.

FOR SALE—AT REDUCED PRICE—OR EXCHANGE—four stocks of clothing from $12,000 to $25,000 each. Address H 33, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING BARBER SHOP with two chairs done; good business for 7 years. 224 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, THE WHOLE OR part of a good business, or would act as clerk and loan employer $2,000 with security. Address B 13, Tribune office.

$700 WILL BUY THE BEST PAYING AND best located restaurant and saloon on the West Side. Address K 18, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER, AND money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office, 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, JEWELRY, diamonds, machinery, chattels in warehouse, or any good collaterals. 166 Washington-st., Room 23.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE without removal, or on good collaterals. C. B. WILSON, Room 3, 116 and 118 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $5,000 TO $50,000 at 8 per cent on improved inside property. SHUFELDT & WESTOVER, Attorneys, 162 Washington-st.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, etc., without removal. GEO. PARRY, Room 8, 93 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, machinery, and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, Private Banker, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

WANTED—$1,500 AS SECOND MORTGAGE ON first-class security for two or three years; state interest. Address, for three days, H 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$8,000 FOR FIVE YEARS at 10 per cent on stone grain-elevator and flouring-mill worth $20,000; only mill in city of 12,000 inhabitants; three runs of burrs; machinery new, of best description, and perfect; 200,000 bushels of corn handled last season; building roofed with metal and insured in first-class company. Address K 33, Tribune office.

7 PER CENT—WE HAVE FUNDS TO LOAN ON choice improved property at 7 per cent. One sum of $10,000, one of $12,000, and other amounts above $5,000, to suit decision at once. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st. ALEX. R. PORTER, Eastern Correspondent, 27 State-st., Boston.

$14,000 WANTED AT 8 PER CENT AND 3 per cent commission on A 1 security. Answer immediately 27, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAND OPENING OF ALL FASHIONABLE DRY goods and millinery stores and 8 pictures for 50 cents, 3 for 25 cents, at HENSHEL'S, 212 and 214 State.

JONES, AT 17 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., IS REMOVing fine furniture with large spring trucks to any part of the city and suburbs at reasonable prices.

OUR FACILITIES ARE UNSURPASSED FOR REmoving and storing furniture, merchandise, etc., in fire-proof warehouse; 160 West Monroe. Money loaned at 10 per cent.

TUCK POINTING WANTED THIS MONTH IN EXchange for board. Inquire at Brooklyn House office, 68 West Illinois-st., for three days.

WANTED—A BOARD-OF-TRADE MEMBERSHIP. Address K 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND SALOON-LICENSE. Call at 356 South State-st., after 10 a. m.

WANTED—TINNERS' ATTENTION—NEW AND short rules for pattern cutting for all kinds of tin and sheet-iron work. A set of these rules sent prepaid to any address on receipt of $1. Address L. L. LONG, Chicago, Ill.

$2,500 A YEAR TO AGENTS. OUTFIT AND a $25 shot gun free. For terms address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

MUSICAL.

AT RETAIL AT THE FACTORY, PARLOR ORGANS at prices beyond competition; $50 and upward. Best in the market. Monthly payments, cash, or to rent. NICHOLSON ORGAN CO., 63 East Indiana-st.

DECKER BROS. PIANOS AND ESTEY ORGANS for sale and for rent; lowest prices and easiest terms in the city. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st.

ELEGANT STEINWAY PIANOFORTE, WITH agraffe, all late improvements; rosewood case, carved legs, and lyre; cost, $600; is equal to new; price, $325. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—2 NEW BRADBURY PIANOS. Have never been used. Call at Room 4, northwest corner LaSalle and Randolph-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BLACK HILLERS—GET YOUR OUTfits, rifles, blankets, etc., at Government Goods Depot, No. 81 East Randolph-st., and save your money.

FOR SALE—LINE OF HARDWARE SHELVING, counters, show-cases, safe, letter press, &c. All as good as new, at 615 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—SHELVES, COUNTERS, SHOWCASES of a dry-goods store. Apply to L. BRAUNSCHWEIG, 187 North Wells-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—PARLOR SUIT, SEVEN PIECES, for light business wagon, two seats preferred. Call at 1423 South State-st.

WILL EXCHANGE BRICK HOUSES, LIGHTLY incumbered, good notes, and some cash for choice building lots. LEVI WING & CO., 57 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—$20 WILL RENT 3-STORY BRICK, 970 West Polk-st., near Ogden-av. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

TO RENT—$15 PER MONTH WILL RENT NEW brick house 426 Irving-place. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

TO RENT—$15 PER MONTH, 3-STORY BRICK house, southeast corner Campbell-av. and Harvard-st.; $15, 2-story frame, 10 Harvard-st.; $15, 2-story brick, 497 Western-av.; $15, 2-story brick, 18 Holbrook-st.; $8, 6 rooms, 5 Holbrook-st.; $25, 3-story brick, 1020 West Adams-st. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE OF SIX rooms on Peoria-st., near Adams. W. B. SHERRARD, 86 Washington-st., Room 6, from 10 to 12 and 3 to 4 o'clock.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE, 10 ROOMS AND barn, 339 Park-av. $40 per month. J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st.

TO RENT—TWO STONE-FRONT HOUSES, TWO story and basement, 657 and 659 Adams-st. J. A. KING, 51 Lake-st.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT marble front, near First Congregational Church, West Side, in good order; rent low. S. J. HUMPHREY, 112 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—LOW TO A GOOD TENANT OR FOR sale cheap, 2-story and basement brick dwelling 58 Marshfield-av. F. C. WELLS.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE STONE-FRONT residence on West Washington-st., east of the Park; 13 rooms, furnace, gas-fixtures, laundry, etc., all in fine order. Address K 38, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES ON THE corner of North Robey and Bryson-sts., near Wicker Park, $18 to $20 each, by the owners. SCOTT & GAGE, 48 Clark-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY TURNER & BOND, 102 WASHINGton-st.—No. 455 Vernon-av., 10 rooms, $25 per month; Nos. 344 and 346 Vernon-av., fine marble fronts, at $45 each; and two large bricks, good location, all modern improvements, parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor, very choice, at $35 per month each.

TO RENT—NO. 634 WABASH-AV., $60 PER month; good barn. Also some splendidly-built and well arranged new brick houses, in good location, with dining-room, kitchen, and parlor on first floor, at only $35 per month. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 4 TWELFTH-ST.—12 ROOMS; ALL modern improvements; brick; $400 a year. Call at No. 2 for key.

TO RENT—THE COMFORTABLE HOUSE 69 Twenty-second-st., 10 rooms, with large closets and store-rooms—parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, bedroom, and bath-room on first floor, 50-foot lot with barn, rent $45. Apply to ALLEN & WHITE, 94 Twenty-second-st., or OWNER, 41 Oak-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, 2-STORY AND BASEment stone-front house, with large yard and barn, just south of Twenty-second-st. on Calumet-av. Address Z, Tribune office.

TO RENT—1020 WABASH-AV.—STONE-FRONT, 15 rooms; all modern improvements; first-class order. Also 21 Ellis park; octagon stone-front, 10 rooms; first-class. Room 3, Honore Block. H. LOWY.

TO RENT—WHOLE OR PART OF A FIRST-CLASS furnished house to a small reliable family; family of two will retain part if agreeable; references exchanged. Apply at 387 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—1061 MICHIGAN-AV., AT $50 PER month; and cottage, 214 Twenty-ninth-st., at $30 per month. Inquire of D. G. HAMILTON, 126 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY STONE-FRONT house, No. 31 Twenty-fifth-st., will be rented to a good careful tenant at a very low figure. Apply to Office 13 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—892 MICHIGAN-AV., 10 ROOMS, $35 per month; 1155½ Indiana-av., brick, 8 rooms, $30 per month. Apply at Room 10 Otis Block.

North Side.

TO RENT—295 DEARBORN-AV., ELEGANT 3-story and basement brown-stone front, containing 15 rooms; has all modern improvements, including gas-fixtures and furnace. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP, A MARBLE-FRONT DWELLing, 3 rooms deep, 332 Indiana-st., between Rush and Pine. GEO. C. NEWBERRY, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STONE DWELLING, 10 rooms, 196 Dearborn-av. WM. H. GRUBEY, 107 South Clark-st., or 192 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK—A SPLENDID octagon brick, with all conveniences; desirable neighborhood, two blocks from Lincoln-av. cars; $60. An octagon brick, 10 rooms, large brick barn; all in perfect order; $45. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, 75 Maple-st., just east of Dearborn-av., NEWTON LULL, 153 LaSalle-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—HOUSES—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 LaSalle-st., corner of Madison:
WEST SIDE.
46 South Ann-st., 3-story stone front, 12 rooms.
311 and 313 West Randolph-st., brick, 23 rooms.
420 Fulton-st., large house, yard, and stable.
64 Union Park-place, 9 rooms, stone front, $35.
91 North Ada-st., corner Carroll, brick, 10 rooms, $30.
784 West Madison-st., corner Robey, 10 rooms, $35.
25 Hamilton-av., 10 rooms, brick, furnace, &c., $37.50.
1019 West Adams-st., 2-story, corner, $25.
1021 West Adams-st., 8 rooms, $18.
116 Honore-st., brick, 12 rooms, $30.
297 West Jackson-st., 2-story and basement brick, $50.
387 Fulton-st., cottage and barn, $25.
SOUTH SIDE.
50 and 52 Twenty-fourth-st., brick, 12 rooms, each bath, &c.
763 Wabash-av., flats, 4 and 5 rooms, $20 each.
86 Spring-st., house and barn, $8.

TO RENT—ELLIS-AV., 10-ROOM OCTAGON-brick, only $25; Langley-av., nice 10-room frames, gas-fixtures, furnace, $25; Drexel-boulevard, octagon brick, complete, brick barn, $40; Wabash-av., furnished 13-room brick, 3 rooms deep, $100; Indiana-av., elegantly-furnished octagon sandstone front, 3 rooms deep, complete, with grand piano, $100; West Madison-st., five 6-room flats, $15 and $20. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 15, NEW HOUSE, 1217 Wabash-av., dining-room and kitchen on main floor; low rent to a responsible tenant. Also, cheap brick house, North Side. LEVI WING & CO., 57 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE, BRICK HOUSES $15, $18; corner of Franklin and Indiana-sts.; a new brick house $20. F. A. WEAGE, 95 Washington-st., Room 2.

Suburban.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD, CORNER OF FORTY-sixth-st. and Woodlawn-av., six houses containing 6, 7, and 8 rooms, with cellar, gas, etc., all newly painted and calcimined, and first-class. Rent, $20, $25, and $30 per month to responsible tenants, with reference. Apply on premises, or C. B. DUPEE, corner Clark and Sixteenth-sts.

TO RENT—AT KENWOOD STATION, ON HYDE Park av., corner Forty-fifth-st., a good house, large grounds, barn, gas, hot and cold water, baths, furnace, etc. Call on J. E. OTIS, 79 Madison-st., Room 14, or on premises. Want an offer.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK AND RIDGELAND, good houses, with large grounds. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 36, 149 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING OF 11 ROOMS, HOT and cold water, gas and fixtures; furnace, barn, and large grounds, on the lake shore, south of the city limits, one block from depot. Apply at 108 LaSalle-st., in basement.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK BASEMENT house, 14 rooms, No. 19 Lakeside Building; modern improvements; possession April 23, at Fair View Station. Apply at house, or 4 Lakeside Building, in forenoon.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FLATS FOR HOUSEKEEPING AT 245 and 291 to 297 Wabash-av. F. A. STEVENS, 91 Lake-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR one or two gentlemen, on Indiana-av., near Twentieth-st.; private family; accommodations for horse and buggy, with attendance. K 36, Tribune.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING on Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av., up-stairs. Apply to H. WOOD, Room 12, 83 Madison-st.

TO RENT—120 RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR CLARK, nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen; warm building.

TO RENT—165 CLARK-ST., HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, $3, $4, $5 per week; best in the city.

West Side.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF HANDSOME ROOMS IN A private family; all modern improvements; bathroom, hot and cold water; location opposite Union Park; with or without board. K 22, Tribune Office.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND COTTAGES ONE BLOCK west of Union Park. Apply on premises, 76 Smith-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK—A NICE flat, six rooms, second-story of two-story brick; pantry, closets, bath, hot water, etc., $20. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND APARTMENTS BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 LaSalle-st.:
243 State-st., corner Jackson.
45 and 47 Third-av., suites 3 rooms, $8 to $16.
43 Third-av., suite of 4 front rooms, $17.
234 LaSalle-st., 2 rooms, $10.
234 LaSalle-st., suites 4 rooms, $18 to $20.
776 West Madison-st., 5 rooms, $16.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE 25X70 FEET IN THOMPSON'S Block, West Madison-st., opposite Carson, Pirie & Co.'s; business centre of the West Side; a good tenant more desired than high rent. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—178 STATE, OPPOSITE THE PALMER House, store and 33 rooms. Inquire at 144 LaSalle-st., H. SAMPSON, or B. GROSSMAN, Room 3, 146 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FINE STORE ON TWENTY-SECOND-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. HENRY WOOD, Room 12, 83 Madison-st.

TO RENT—2 STORES AND LIVING COMPARTments for $25 per month, on West Harrison and Jefferson-sts.; finished May 1. Apply on premises, or to J. CLARK, 205 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING—STORES, basements, lofts, and 5 small rooms; best light; 100 horse new engine, new building. S. L. BROWN, 232 Fifth.

TO RENT—SOUTH WATER-ST.—STORES NOS. 86 and 88, near corner of State-st.; also southwest corner Dearborn-st.; both choice locations. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES AT NO. 14 SOUTH CLARK-st., second floor. Apply on premises, Room 5, second floor.

TO RENT—(MEN ONLY) OFFICES AND ROOMS AT 124 Dearborn-st. cheap to good tenants. Apply on premises, Room 2.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICES WITH LARGE VAULTS in the Fidelity Savings Bank Building on Randolph-st. YOUNG & SPICER, Room 6 Bryan Block.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—DOCK—NEXT SOUTH OF STAR AND Crescent Mill, with railroad connections. Apply to F. BALL, 168 Washington-st., Room 20.

TO RENT—WELL LIGHTED ROOMS, WITH OR without power. 15 North Clinton-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP, $25 A MONTH, ROAD HOUSE, Bellevue Villa, on Evanston road.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—$1,000—IN ONE OF THE finest and best-paying billiard and sample rooms in the city, doing a good business; or will sell. Address K 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY. ADDRESS K 37, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—GOOD PAINTERS AND CALCIMINers. Apply to W. ZAHNER, 254 Fourth-av.

WANTED—FOUR PAINTERS AT 71 MILWAUKEE-av. to-day.

WANTED—4 GOOD CABINET-MAKERS AT 307 Kinzie-st. Pay every week.

WANTED—GOOD CALCIMINERS EARLY THIS morning. Apply at 177 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—APPRENTICES TO LEARN ENGRAVing on wood. FOSTER & ANDERSON, 133 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT MEN TO WORK on Boult's carving and dovetailing machine and a common two-head molding-machine can find steady employment by calling at Forest City Furniture Co.'s, Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY THAT UNDERSTANDS the butcher business. Apply at 23 South Canal-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, etc.

WANTED—TEAMSTER; MUST BE A GOOD HOSTler and come well recommended. P. J. SEXTON, 58 and 60 Pacific-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ANY ONE OF RESPECTABLE APpearance and fair address among business-men can make $3 per day. Call on or address, with 3-cent stamp, G. S. TRUE, 204 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—$500 PER MONTH TO AGENTS SELLing our goods, which are staple. Outfit free. Send stamp for circular. Apply at 110 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL AN ARTICLE AS staple as flour; large profits; quick sales. FRANK P. WARD, 82 Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS AND TRAVELING MEN TO know that we are headquarters for the Universal Money Tube; sells fast. Richards Manufacturing Company, 98 Ashland Block.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN THE United States, for a legitimate, profitable, and permanent business; $1 samples sent upon receipt of 50 cents, or full particulars for stamp. RAY & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—A BOY 15 OR 16 YEARS OF AGE TO write and make himself generally useful; wages $10 per month. Apply to 132 State-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—50 COAL MINERS — STEADY WORK and liberal wages. Apply to J. D. STONE, Coal Office, 216 East Twelfth-st., east end bridge.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO SELL IN THE CITY, can make money. Call at office, second floor, No. 81 East Randolph-st., between 10 and 2.

WANTED—A MAN BETWEEN THE AGE OF 20 and 25 years, that is unmarried, and has good habits; must be educated and have some knowledge of mechanics. Call at 167 Wabash-av., at 3 p. m.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH $100 CASH TO travel through the country. Money making opportunity. Call at once. No. 1100 West Madison-st., Room 2.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO-DAY, WITH LITTLE money, as treasurer; entertainment going to California. Room 60, 51 Harrison-st., corner State, top floor.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY; no washing or ironing; one that understands plain sewing preferred. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 410 North Wells-st.

WANTED—AT 372 MICHIGAN-AV., A GIRL FOR general housework; a good cook; wages, $3.50.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply at 149 Warren-av., on Saturday morning.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK; must be a good washer and ironer; small family. Apply at 236 Campbell-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 212 North Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK AND DO general housework at 408 West Monroe-st.; references required.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; good wages to a good girl. Apply at 911 West Madison-st., corner Oakley, up-stairs.

Laundresses.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SHIRT-IRONER; ALSO one ladies' clothes ironer. Come prepared to work. Lake Park Laundry, 382 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A STRONG, HEALTHY GIRL AS laundress. Call at Dr. SOMER'S Turkish, Electric, and Vapor Bath Institute, Grand Pacific Hotel.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS TO INTROduce a new article needed in every house; sells readily. Call at front office, second floor, 81 East Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A POSITION OF REsponsibility by a thoroughly experienced and highly recommended bookkeeper. Address P. O. Box 340.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (21 years of age) who has several years experience in office work as assistant bookkeeper, billing, collecting, etc; can give good references; will pay $25 for a permanent position. K 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN STORE, OFFICE, OR salesman; anything preferred to idleness; city reference; age 26; fix your price. K 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper or as salesman in some good business house; references furnished; wages not so much an object as a good position. H 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN GOOD SUMmer-resort hotel during summer months. Address K 13, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A SITUATION IN A printing-office (to learn business) is desired. Have worked at it about three months, and can set 3,000 ems solid brevier in a day. First-class references. Address K 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER; NINE years' references from last employer. Address H 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL PAINTer and calciminer capable of taking charge of jobs. Will work for fair wages. Address K 35, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman from the East; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; best of references from his last employer. Address H 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXperience in a private family as coachman or gardener; can furnish the best of references as to character, ability, etc. Address M L, Phœnix Hotel, corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman for a first-class drygoods, notion, or grocery house, by a gentleman of extensive acquaintance throughout the Northwest. Can furnish the best of references as to ability and integrity. Address H 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN (A Dane) to work on a farm near the city; best of city references. Address K 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good address in some respectable business; can give good recommendations; have sold groceries and provisions. Address K 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EMPLOYMENT OF ANY kind, by a respectable young man; good references; salary no object. Address K 19, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL to cook, wash, or iron in a respectable family; reference if required. Call Friday or Saturday at 30 O'Brien-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron in private family; good reference if required. Call Friday and Saturday at 246 Augusta-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL to do general housework or second work in an American family; she is not able to speak English, but is willing to learn. Call at 258 Hubbard-st., afternoon.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, COMPETENT girl to do general housework. Apply at 1680 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work; good home more of an object than wages. Call at 54 Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second or general housework in private family. Please call at 350 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent girl for general housework; a permanent home desired; good city references; 209 West Madison-st., Room 17.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY HAVing been working at custom tailor shop, also experienced in dressmaking. Can furnish good reference. Address 42 West Ohio-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO take care of children. Good home more of an object than wages. Call at 54 Green-st.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL as laundress; private family preferred; the best of references given and required. Call at 125 North Clark-st., Room 8, fourth floor, for 2 days.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER OR companion by an unmarried lady; would teach music in family; wages no object. Address M, Box 285, Battle Creek, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A HOUSEKEEPER BY a young woman. Address or call three days, 394 State-st., second floor, C K.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian or German female help; can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 173 North Halsted-st., corner Milwaukee-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF TEN ROOMS, consisting of two parlor sets, mirrors, piano, six bed-room sets, kitchen and dining-room furniture, etc.; will sell cheap for cash, or part down, the balance on easy monthly payments. Miss BELLE HEDGE, 88 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF LEAVING FOR Europe, all our household furniture. L. BRAUNSCHWEIG, 187 North Wells-st.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, CROCKERY, AND stoves on installments at prices lower than the lowest. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 383 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF A cozy house, 2-story and basement brown stone small house, at an immense bargain; house to rent for next year, $40; furniture cost last May $1,500; will sell for $600 cash; no trade. Room 7, Bryan Block.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 309 WEST Madison-st., sells all kinds of household furniture on monthly payments. Low prices; long time.

STORAGE.

BEST STORAGE IN THE CITY FOR ALL GOODS of value. Loans made on same if desired. THOS. A. HILL, 125 Dearborn-st.

FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, AND MERCHANDISE stored at lowest rates in fire-proof warehouse, 180 W. Monroe-st. We loan money at 10 per cent per annum.

STORAGE FOR HOUSEHOLD AND OTHER GOODS, 78 and 80 Van Buren-st., 208 to 209 East Randolph-st. (Hale Building). Cash advances. Fairest rates.

The Tribune.

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Offices in the Building to rent by W. C. DOW, Room 8.

AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Robert McWade. "Rip Van Winkle."

New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Emerson's Minstrels.

Museum.
Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Vaudeville and novelty.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of F. S. Chanfrau. "Kit."

Adelphi Theatre.
Monroe street, corner Dearborn. "Jack and Jill" and "The Two Orphans."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HOME LODGE, No. 508, A. F. and A. M.—Special Communication this (Friday) afternoon at 4 o'clock for work on F. C. Degree. Regular Communication this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock. Work on M. M. Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the Master. R. Z. HERRICK, Sec.

COVENANT LODGE, NO. 526, A. F. & A. M.—Special Communication this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock, at Corinthian Hall, 187 East Kinzie-st. The M. M. Degree will be conferred. A full attendance is desired. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M. WM. KERR, Sec.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 43, R. A. M.—Special Convocation this (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clock, for work on the Royal Arch Degree. Visiting Companions cordially invited. By order ANDREW J. GUILFORD, H. P. CHAS. D. WRIGHT, Sec.

ST. JOHN'S CONCLAVE, No. 1, K. of R. C., and K. of the H. S.—Regular Assembly this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock, for work. By order J. K. SMITH, Sov. J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

WAUBANSIA LODGE, No. 160, A. F. and A. M.—Regular Communication this Friday evening, April 13, 1877, at Masonic Hall, No. 76 Monroe-st. Visitors cordially invited. E. ST. JOHN, W. M. J. C. HOWELL, Sec.

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A. F. and A. M.—Hall, No. 122 LaSalle-st. Special Communication this (Friday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock, for work on the F. C. Degree. Visitors cordially invited. By order of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Sec.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were generally easier yesterday, with less doing in provisions. Mess pork closed 10c per brl lower, at $14.17½ for April and $14.25 for May. Lard closed 5@7½c per 100 lbs lower, at $9.40 for April and $9.45@9.47½ for May. Meats were unchanged, at 4¾c for loose shoulders, 7⅝c for do short ribs, and 7¾c for do short clears. Highwines were nominal, at $1.05 per gallon. Flour was less active and firm. Wheat closed 3c lower, at $1.35¼ for April and $1.38¾ for May. Corn closed at 1¼c lower, at 41¼c for April and 44⅝c for May. Oats closed ⅛c lower, at 34¼c cash and 37⅛c for May. Rye was stronger, at 72@73½c. Barley closed nominally firm, at 56@56½c for April. Hogs were in active demand and were firm, at 5@10c advance, poor to choice selling at $5.15@5.60. Cattle were dull, and closed weak, at 10@15c decline, with sales at $2.50@5.50. Sheep were quiet, at $3.75@6.00. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $106.00 in greenbacks at the close.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 94⅜.

The armistice between Turkey and Montenegro expires to-night at 12 o'clock. There is no prospect of its renewal, though it is believed that for the present both sides will act on the defensive.

A second great loss to the medical profession of Chicago occurred yesteeday afternoon in the death of Dr. JOSEPH W. FREER, President of Rush Medical College, and a physician of eminent skill and renown.

The State Bar Association bill, providing for the establishment of Appellate Courts to relieve the pressure of business in the Supreme Court, was passed yesterday in the House; and the vote by which the Militia bill, appropriating about $50,000 for militia purposes, was lost in the House on Wednesday was reconsidered, and the bill passed.

Mr. JOHN WALTER, proprietor of the London *Times*, has just had an unpleasant adventure with Italian bandits. While pursuing his travels in Puerto del Popolo, on the 4th inst., he was set upon by three brigands, and at the points of their stilettos was induced to hand over such casual cash as he happened to have about him. The affair has created a breeze in Rome, and the Italian Government is scurrying about to punish this outrage upon the man who owns the *Thunderer*.

Gov. KELLOGG has a good deal to say about what he calls CHAMBERLAIN's "cowardly surrender," and is credited with the utterance of dark hints of the consequences likely to follow the withdrawal of the troops from New Orleans. The fact will not be lost sight of that KELLOGG is in Washington all this time, expressing brave sentiments at a safe distance from the scene of possible conflict, and that it is the belief of the New Orleans Republicans that if KELLOGG were in PACKARD's place at the present time there would soon be another "cowardly surrender." KELLOGG's success hitherto as a leader and protector of the colored people of Louisiana, and his reputation for the qualities which he finds wanting in CHAMBERLAIN, have not been such as to specially qualify him for the oracular *role* he assumes. Authorities of at least equal weight take no stock in the gore-and-kerosene bugbear, but predict for Louisiana, in the event of NICHOLLS' success in the pending complication, a rapid break-up of parties in that State, and such a reapportionment of elements as will secure to the negro a degree of protection and fair treatment vastly preferable to that which he was able to secure under the carpet-bag regime.

The very comprehensive and excellent bill for the punishment and suppression of vagrancy, known as the CROOKER and EASTON bill, was passed in the House yesterday, and now goes to the Senate for its concurrence. The bill, besides widely extending the list of qualifications necessary to constitute a vagrant in the meaning of the law, embodies various important improvements upon the present system of arrest and punishment. Its provisions are of equal value to town and country, as they furnish a remedy for the tramp nuisance in the rural districts, and also provide for a summary mode of dealing with the hordes of thieves, burglars, bunko-steerers, and gamblers which infest Chicago, and to a lesser extent the smaller cities of the State. The passage of the bill will be a blessing to Chicago in particular, and an urgent necessity exists for its enactment.

There is to be an extra session of Congress commencing June 4. One of the questions that will be brought before it for action is the silver-dollar question. The people of this great State, irrespective of party, are nearly unanimous in favor of the remonetization of the silver dollar. There can be no mistaking public sentiment on this subject. We are gratified to observe that Senator OGLESBY, in his brief speech to the members of the Legislature, comes out flat-footed in behalf of restoring the silver dollar as a legal tender in payment of debts. He pledged himself unreservedly to favor putting the silver dollar back into circulation as legal money. Let him push the bill for that purpose, and insist that every man having silver bullion may have it coined and put into circulation. This restoration of the silver dollar as a legal tender is one of the first and surest steps towards a restoration of prosperous times.

The Louisiana Commissioners have finished their inquiries, and commenced to sum up the result. There is not, so far as the public are informed, any probable hope of the success of any proposition made to the rival Governors. They stubbornly resist all attempts at accommodation on any other terms than those which will of necessity secure their respective recognition as Chief Executive of the State. With the two Legislatures there is believed to be still some prospect of a compromise, either by accepting the original proposition of the Commission or some other by which the dual condition of things now existing can be brought to an end. Failing in this, the Commission will report the result to the President, accompanying the report with their views as to the propriety of withdrawing the troops, which will no doubt be of an affirmative character. The relative value of the many pretensions made by the contending parties will then be made apparent.

The London *Times* has just awoke to a realizing sense of the immense advantage Russia gained by the adroit management of the affair of the protocol, the result of which is that the document which was signed in the interest of peace has been used as the ultimatum which precedes a declaration of war. It is hinted that England will be disposed to regard Russia's haste in the precipitation of the crisis as "not exactly the right sort of thing, you know," and that the Czar ought to have waited until the Powers could once more appeal to Turkey and get snubbed for their pains. The tone of the *Times'* article is quite anti-Russian throughout, but as the latter Government is just now in no humor to listen to lectures it may be safely predicted that growls from the British lion will not produce any material change in the situation. Turkey's reply to the protocol is said to have been received yesterday at St. Petersburg, and it is described as a categorical refusal of the demands of the Powers—in short, an end to all further discussion.

We print elsewhere a leading editorial article from the London *Times* of March 27, making an estimate of the abilities and services of ex-President GRANT, and bespeaking for him a kind and cordial reception when he shall arrive in England. Speaking of his military services it says: "As a soldier, he may be said to have been uniformly and systematically successful, and at the end of the Civil War he stood in a position similar to that which the Duke of WELLINGTON occupied in England after Waterloo." If he was not so successful as President as he was as General, this is a defect, says the *Times*, which he has shared with many great soldiers. All soldiers are not CÆSARS. Nevertheless, the *Times* prophesies, when everything has been admitted, "Gen. GRANT's eight years of office will probably be regarded before long as comparing well with most Presidential Administrations," and it closes with the declaration that "he will be welcomed as one of the most distinguished men whom the United States have as yet produced, and he will attract to himself the hearty friendliness with which Englishmen regard the great representatives of their race in the New World." The welcome which is extended to the ex-President is as warm and kindly as its estimate of him is just and correct.

The greatest of all the absurdities and frauds proposed at Springfield with regard to the County Commissioners' bill is the monstrosity cooked up by Representative SMITH to have the law providing for the annual election of the Commissioners submitted to a vote of the people at a special election in July. Why should this bill be submitted to a vote of the people? It is not a charter; it is not a change of government; it is not the establishment of any new principle. The whole point is that a gang of men have got possession of the County Government, and are robbing and plundering the public, and there is no legal mode of restraining them except to make the whole body elective by the whole body of the people at the first election that is provided by law. Why should such a law be submitted to a popular vote before it is enacted? Moreover, if submitted to the people, and by them ratified in July, 1877, the law will not go into operation until the July following, in 1878. The whole scheme is in the interest of the public thieves—to perpetuate them in office, to give them two years more of plunder. Mr. SMITH, and Mr. ROUNTREE, and Mr. GOODELL, and the other agents and attorneys of the Board, may succeed in deceiving persons at Springfield as to the true purpose of this scheme, but no person in Chicago is deceived. Every intelligent man here, including the County Commissioners, recognize it as a bill to defeat all reform in the County Board. If the suffering people of this county are sold out and can get no relief from their own Representatives in the Legislature, they can hardly complain if members from other districts are indifferent; but it is to be hoped that the Legislature will reject this bill and have no legislation whatever sooner than sanction such a notorious fraud and swindle as is this SMITH scheme. Every member of the Cook County delegation knows how a special election in July in Chicago will result, especially when the expulsion of the whole tribe of public thieves is at stake. The sworn testimony of Senator KEHOE on that subject, taken in 1875, tells what the proposition to hold a special election means. There is no no more warrant for submitting such a bill to a vote of the people at a special election than there is to submit the Vagrant law, the Revenue bills, or any of the other laws passed by the Legislature. Should the bill be passed in that form, it is to be hoped the Governor will veto the fraud and the abomination. The ado about the minority plan is all nonsense. That plan was suggested because some of the Democratic members complained that the whole Board would be Republican; but if the Democrats do not want minority representation, the Republicans do not. The election of members of that Board will not be a party one; the city will elect the ten men who have the best record and character, and this will be done without reference to the past politics of the persons. The people of all parties are robbed, and the people of all parties not interested in the public thieves demand a change in the Board,—a complete change.

TAXING CAPITAL STOCK.

A few days ago we had some remarks on the subject of taxing the capital stock of incorporated companies in excess of the value of the property owned by the companies. The subject is still under consideration in the Legislature, and, whether it sustains the law or not, will not change the character of the evil law, nor redeem it from the ignorance and prejudice which prompt it. The law assumes that capital in the hands of an incorporated company must have a dual character and value. It assumes that where two or more men become incorporated under the statute, and issue to themselves printed or written certificates showing the respective amount of interest each owns, that thereupon the company becomes possessed for taxable purposes of property to the value of the capital stock in addition to the value of the tangible and visible property of the company. The law then proceeds to tax the same accordingly. By the first assessment for taxable purposes after the enactment of this law, the Assessors and the State Board of Equalization found that the land, right of way, tracks, turnouts, rolling-stock, and all other visible property of the railroads in this State, had a value of $68,500,000, and that the shares of interest and debts of the same companies had a value of $133,000,000; and, therefore, the railroad companies should pay a tax on the $68,500,000 of property and on $64,000,000 of intangible interest and debts, that being the sum of the excess of the latter over the actual property. This was in September, 1873, and the absurdity of the scheme of valuation is shown in the fact that since then one-half, or at least a large proportion, of the capital stock and the debts thus taxed have vanished like smoke, while the actual property has increased in the meantime. That illustrates the difference between substance and shadow.

The practical operations of the law are so unjust and so injurious that, outside of the Legislature, they are visible to all intelligent business-men; but inside that body they are hidden under the wings of a special sophism of political economy to which several gentlemen are devoted. Senator WHITING is a representative of an intelligent constituency, and yet he is unable to see the gross injustice of taxing the capital and the title thereto, the substance and the shadow, the property and the evidence of ownership. Take, for instance, a private company engaged in any kind of business. The capital invested is $25,000, with which the company buys land, merchandise, and machinery; it also purchases, beyond its capital, goods to the sum of $5,000. The Assessor, in his rounds, views all the property, and estimates it as worth altogether for taxation $15,000. The State Board of Equalization finds that the company, being honestly and skillfully managed, has upon its business made a handsome profit, and that its stockholders will not sell their shares except at a premium; they therefore make out the tax-bill of this company somewhat as follows:

Capital stock at $120	$30,000
Debts due by the Company	5,000
Value of stock, etc	$35,000
Value of property	15,000
Excess of stock over property	$20,000
Add value of property	15,000
Total taxable value	$35,000

Mr. WHITING lives in a prosperous district, where farms are valuable and profits are proportionately large. We will suppose him to be the owner of a farm which he values at $40 per acre, exclusive of the stock. His land and chattels cost him $30,000, from which he derives an average, we will say, of $6,000 a year profit. On this farm he owes, we will suppose, $10,000. How would the rule for taxing corporations work if applied to him? His tax-bill would be made out as follows:

Capital invested in farm, etc	$30,000
Mortgage on same	10,000
Extra value of investment	5,000
Total value of investment	$45,000
Assessor's valuation of property	12,500
Value of capital over property	$32,500
Add value of property	12,500
Total value to be taxed	$45,000

If this rule were applied generally to the valuation of the property of the farmers in Bureau, how long would it be before Mr. WHITING's constituents would discover there was something wrong, and that they were paying taxes on duplicate assessments of the same property? If every time a farmer bought a pair of horses or a new wagon, and put up a new fence, giving his notes therefor, and should find himself taxed on the value of the horses, and of the wagon, and of the fence, and then on the amount of the notes given for these, it is probable he would be able to see that this was duplicate taxation, even if Mr. WHITING should fail to do so.

Certificates of stock are no more property disconnected with the property of the company than are title-deeds. They are mere evidences of title, capable of assignment. Every farmer in Bureau County holds a deed showing his title to his land. By executing another deed, he can transfer his title to another. According to Mr. WHITING, this evidence of title has a value equal to, and may be greater than, the value of the property of which it is the evidence. Certificates of stock are merely evidence that the holder owns the proportion of the property of the company stated therein. Such certificates are precisely the same evidences of title to property that are the title-deeds of land. A mortgage-deed is the evidence of the interest in the property held by the mortgagee. Now, applying Mr. WHITING's rule of taxing corporations, the farmers in Bureau County should be taxed:

Deed or certificate of ownership of 500 acres of land	$20,000
Amount of debts thereon	10,000
Total	$30,000
Assessor's value of land	10,000
Excess of value of certificate	$20,000
Add value of land	10,000
Taxable value of land and title	$30,000

That is the rule of taxation which Mr. WHITING insists shall be applied to corporations, and as taxation by the Constitution must be upon uniform rules as to all persons and corporations, we submit that this rule, if applied to the property of individuals, would create such a revolution among Mr. WHITING's constituents that the law would be instantly repealed.

This law of taxing both the property and capital stock of companies is so manifestly unjust that nothing short of fanaticism can defend it. It is an outgrowth of the prejudice, founded on ignorance, which demagogues cultivate against corporations. Corporations in Illinois have no special privileges; a charter for any purpose can be had for less than $2 by anybody who will apply for it. The cry of monopoly, therefore, has no force; and a "franchise" which is open to any person who will accept it can have no special taxable value. The form of a corporation is a mere convenience for keeping books, and, where there are a large number of partners, of keeping the interests of each accurately and distinctly defined, admitting the change of partners without dissolving the form or disturbing the business. If this mere form of doing business subjects such firms to duplicate taxation, there will grow out of the necessity a form of partnership articles which will embody the substantial advantages of the corporate system, with its convenience for change of partners. The lawyer who will devise partnership articles of this kind will be welcomed as devising the means of escape from the duplicate taxation invented to punish corporations.

AMERICAN INTEREST IN A FOREIGN WAR.

The state of John Bull's stomach and Brother Jonathan's pocket is the chief matter of American interest in foreign wars and rumors of wars. For the first time in the long list of complications between Russia and Turkey has this phase of the matter asserted itself appreciably. During all the time Russia was apparently backing Servia, during the negotiations between Turkey and the friendly Powers, in spite of Russia's threats and in the face of failing negotiations and meaningless protocols, the American speculators have vainly tried to get up some excitement in breadstuffs. England has persistently refused to respond, and temporary spurts of advance have been followed by a relapse into a more inactive and sluggish condition. Now the aspect of affairs seems to be very different. England has at last taken alarm. The outlook for war evidently impresses the English people very much as it has impressed the American people at this particular juncture of affairs. Turkey is unmistakably and recklessly defiant. She refuses all terms with the full knowledge that she must stand alone in case the combat shall come. Russia has proceeded carefully, deliberately, and diplomatically. The sympathies of the Powers have gradually been alienated from Turkey, until they are pledged to a policy of non-interference. Meanwhile, Russia has marshaled all her resources and seems to be ready to strike at any moment. She has gone so far, and met with so little conciliation from the supercilious Grand Turk, that she must fight or back down in disgrace and humiliation. Besides, there is a disposition in Russia to fight Turkey, and, if need be, England. It seems to break out with every new generation, and will not be satisfied until the Turks shall have succumbed and Constantinople shall have become a Russian port. Probably there will never be a time when Russia can make this fight under more favorable conditions for herself than the present offers, with the other Powers virtually committed to neutrality, her own people ready and anxious for the contest, and her armies thoroughly organized and equipped.

It is this imminent prospect of war that has occasioned the radical change in the breadstuffs market within the past few days. It is something more definite than a rumor or a possibility. The change has been the more remarkable, perhaps, on account of the previous inactivity of the grain market, which was largely due to the sluggishness of the English demand. The positive threat that the Russian grain will be shut off from Great Britian on the one side, and the increased indication of a partial failure of American crops on the other side, have awakened the Britishers at last. There is but little doubt that, if war does come, the superiority of the British navy will enable it to blockade the Russian ports, which, in addition to the increased consumption and decreased production in Russia inevitably incidental to a war, would make Great Britain dependent on American crops for its food. The advantages of such a condition of things are almost beyond estimate, for the new demand and higher prices for American staples would give new life to all trades and industries. There is little wonder, therefore, that a real prospect for war should create so much excitement in the trade-centres of this country, since it promises a speedier relief of commercial depression than can otherwise be expected.

At the same time, the speculators in grain are very apt to overreach themselves in their discounting of an influence like a foreign war. It may be that something of this kind has occurred in the London and New York markets as well as on the Chicago Board of Trade. It may that the speculative element is anticipating. Though Russia intends to fight, it is not unlikely that she will delay striking the first blow till the spring roads shall be in a better condition for army movements. The initiative rests with Russia, and it is fair to presume that the next few weeks can be better employed in completing the preparations for war than by risking the obstacles of a spring movement in a country where the roads are almost impassable at this time of year. In that case the British demand for American breadstuffs has been discontinued too early, and a reaction will set in before the actual demand shall come. There are other conditions which the hopeful speculators are apt to overlook. A contracted supply and excessive cost of breadstuffs will soon teach the British to economize in their use to some extent, and substitute as much as possible other articles of food not so difficult or costly to obtain. It must also be remembered that the era of long wars is over. When nations collide nowadays, they come together with the full force of all their resources, and almost the first shock is decisive of the contest. If the other Powers hold aloof, it is not reasonable to suppose that Turkey will be able to resist for a very long period the mighty Power that shall assail it. It would be astonishing if such a war should outlast the first summer's campaign. It will not do, then, to count too confidently upon the effect of shutting out the Russian grain market; it may not be closed against British consumers long enough to give the American market anything like a permanent monopoly of the trade. Those who go slowly in this matter are likely to fare the best in the end.

THE SOUTH-PARK INVESTIGATION.

The letter which we print below has been received from Mr. C. W. COLEHOUR, one of the gentlemen, we believe, who has been trying to sell to the South Park Board at something less than $6,000 an acre a lot of land which can be reached in small boats at this time of year. Mr. COLEHOUR naturally feels considerable resentment against the present Commissioners who have refused to purchase submerged property at this rate, and is after the whole Board. His letter is as follows:

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 11.—In your issue of to-day, in a leading editorial, you speak of Mr. BOWEN, one of the Park Commissioners, being a defaulter to $40,000 or more, and that such carelessness is "undoubtedly a serious reflection upon the whole Board." Will THE TRIBUNE now advise that steps be taken for the recovery of the amount of such defalcation of such careless members of the Park Board, and also that they be indicted and tried for such offense, if such it be? What is THE TRIBUNE's advice in this matter? I have in a letter to-day called the State's Attorney's attention to this matter.

C. W. COLEHOUR.

All that THE TRIBUNE had to say about the BOWEN matter was that certain testimony in the course of the investigation indicated a defalcation, or the use of Park money by Mr. BOWEN for which vouchers had not been produced. Among the evidence on which this statement was made was that of Mr. SIDWAY, one of the Commissioners, Monday afternoon, April 10, as follows:

Mr. TRUESDELL—You may group together the reasons which induced you and your brother Commissioners to defer a settlement either from Mr. BOWEN or the bank.

Mr. SIDWAY—The first reason was the one which I gave this morning (BOWEN's sickness), which I need not repeat, and the other one was that I was very well satisfied two years ago that Mr. BOWEN was insolvent, and that his bondsmen were insolvent. I was working to get all the money I could for the Park Fund.

Mr. TRUESDELL—If you knew this, why did you not take some action leading towards his expulsion?

Mr. SIDWAY—I took advice upon the matter with the attorneys for the Commission, and asked them what my duty was in the premises, Mr. CROW having advised that active efforts should be taken to clear up the unadjusted account.

Mr. TRUESDELL—This seems another matter; what active steps did you take to settle matters? When did you first learn that BOWEN and his sureties were insolvent?

Mr. SIDWAY—It came on gradually, probably shortly after my return from Europe in the fall of 1875.

Mr. TRUESDELL—Why when you found BOWEN to be a defaulter and insolvent, and his sureties also insolvent, did you not endeavor to get him removed?

Mr. SIDWAY—We thought it best to try to straighten matters out as far as possible and considered it best not to disgrace BOWEN.

Mr. TRUESDELL—Was there any danger that if Mr. BOWEN was removed the bond accounts might become still further involved?

Mr. SIDWAY—I offered a resolution guarding against that, and since that time BOWEN has drawn no checks and has not handled a dollar of the Park funds.

Mr. TRUESDELL—Well, I thought I would give you an opportunity to answer these questions which were in my mind.

The witness then gave an account of the manner in which the financial affairs of the Board were managed as far as known to him. There had been a Finance Committee, but it was never used, and had been abolished.

In reply to Mr. MASON, the witness said that if the Park Board could procure the remaining land at honest prices the assessment would be ample to pay for it. If, on the other hand, they had to pay $5,750 per acre for land worth $200 to $300, it would not be sufficient.

Perhaps it would be fairer to Mr. BOWEN and his associates to give time for ascertaining definitely whether there is a defalcation or not before presenting the whole Board to the Grand Jury for indictment, though of course Mr. COLEHOUR enjoys the privilege of every citizen in bringing the matter to the attention of the Grand Jury. Mr. BOWEN (who, as President of the Board, was for a time empowered to draw checks on the funds deposited in New York, without consulting the Treasurer, Mr. PEARCE) claims that all the money he drew out was on account of the Park expenditures, and we are informed that he will be able to produce vouchers and evidence of that fact. The result of the investigation will probably reveal the truth of the matter. But, if Mr. COLEHOUR desires to prosecute immediately before awaiting such result, and puts in an appearance before the Grand Jury, we would recommend that body to improve the occasion by questioning him as to the ways and means by which a jury was found to determine land to be worth $5,750 per acre to the Park for which no private person would pay more than $300 an acre. It will be a difficult matter to divert the public attention from this phase of the Park discussion, no matter what the result of the present investigation may be. Even if it should turn out that Mr. BOWEN had made a private use of Park funds, and that the other Commissioners were blameworthy in allowing themselves to be deceived, the present Board is still entitled to a good deal of credit for stubbornly resisting the COLEHOUR-DUNLEVY raid, which, if acceded to, would necessitate an additional assessment that the people are in no humor to pay. Day before yesterday the Investigating Committee took a ride, inspecting the Park lands. The report of this inspection tour printed by the COLEHOUR-DUNLEVY organ contains the following description of a certain portion of the outlying land:

Then the party wended its way southward down Stony Island avenue to Sixty-eighth street. East on Sixty-eighth street the course was taken to the lake, through a low, marshy tract, where the croaking of frogs and the howling of the wind made the greatest impression upon the sense. At the lake the carriages halted, and the gentlemen debarked, and were shown the southeast corner of the South Park,—anything but an attractive place. The beauties and value of this tract were pointed out to the honorable Committee, and thence the party drove to the upper end of this land.

The tract thus described embraces the property which the Park Commissioners refused to accept at the rate of $5,750 per acre, and any Grand-Jury investigation which Mr. COLEHOUR may set on foot should include the particulars of this transaction.

The result of several days' discussion of the principles of taxation and revenue in the Senate of Illinois has been the adoption of the following extraordinary clause relating to taxing corporations:

That the real and personal property of corporations shall be taxed, and, in addition thereto, the value of the intangible property of any of the companies and associations incorporated under the laws of this State, and of companies and associations incorporated under the laws of other States and doing business in this State.

This amendment seems to embody the intelligence of the discussion. As a substitute for the present law we think it a decided improvement, even if we have doubts as to what the amendment means. What is "intangible property"? The present law provides for taxing capital stock and franchises of corporations in addition to the tangible property. Men may have earned for themselves enviable reputations as soldiers, physicians, lawyers, merchants, mechanics, and even as statesmen. These reputations are generally rated as extremely valuable, and when the owner feels himself libeled he generally estimates the slightest damage at $50,000. Private or professional character is perhaps "intangible property," and therefore might be included under this definition of tangible property if the courts would recognize coporations as having reputations worth anything. The good name of a corporation, the excellence of its manufactures, the integrity of its managers, may make its business more than ordinarily profitable; and this honesty, integrity, and skill may fall under the description of intangible property, and therefore become taxable. Is honesty so rare a jewel that it is a fit subject for taxation? Are skill in workmanship and brains in management to be assessed by the Board of Equalization? The amendment is commendable because it defines what is now really taxed under the term "capital stock." The value of capital stock in addition to that of the property represented by that stock is the value of something wholly intangible, insubstantial, imaginative, conjectural. The law now taxes the intangible, though calling it "capital stock." The State Board assumes that a certificate of five shares of stock, each share for $1,000, is of necessity worth $5,000, in addition to the property represented by the shares. The amendment takes away the designation of capital stock, and expresses the thing to be taxed under the term intangible property. In that respect it is preferable because more accurate in its definition.

Ex-Gov. C. C. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, has addressed, through the LaCrosse *Republican and Leader*, a letter to MATT CARPENTER. He answers a portion of CARPENTER's letter to the same paper, before referred to in THE TRIBUNE, in which that eminent lawyer says he has "been on the stump for the Republican party in every campaign except one, and that was the year when Gen. C. C. WASHBURN scorned all assistance, put the party in his pocket, and disappeared with it." Gen. WASHBURN denies the allegation, and defies the alligator. He says if CARPENTER did not go on the stump it was not his fault, and he proves that his nomination for Governor in 1873 was unanimous, and accompanied by the most unreserved resolutions of approval of "the able, wise, and judicious" way in which he had conducted affairs during his Gubernatorial term. But the fact was that KEYES, who managed the campaign, did not dare to let MATT take the field. The public indignation on account of the Credit-Mobilier and back-pay steals was so great at both CARPENTER and HOWE that the latter wrote KEYES, "The best thing you can do with Senator CARPENTER and myself is to put a blanket on us, lead us away into the stable, and let us stand until the storm is over." This is why MATT did not take the stump. In his tilt with WASHBURN, it would seem that CARPENTER is again impaled upon one or the other horn of the dilemma he himself has enunciated, to-wit, that "no lawyer is disgraced by a bad cause, but only by his management of it." In attacking WASHBURN he has brought out the true reason why he was kept off the stump by the astute KEYES, without making it appear that his allegations against WASHBURN have any foundation in fact. If MATT doesn't look out, his reputation as a bad manager will equal, if it does not come to excel, his well-known aptitude to turn up as the advocate of a bad cause.

Our Washington dispatches stated a few days ago that the German Government had tendered the ancient and honorable order of Knighthood to the American Minister to France, in recognition of his important services in behalf of the Germans in Paris during the reign of the Communist confiscators and cutthroats; and it was stated that the decorations would consist of jewels worth $50,000. Mr. WASHBURNE could not accept during his diplomatic term of office, and it was suggested that the matter would be postponed until the expiration of his term, when, as a private citizen, he would be at liberty to accept the honor and the present if he saw proper. But the *Staats-Zeitung* states the case differently. It appears to be true that the German Government, through Prince BISMARCK, made the tender of the title and the costly decorations, but that Mr. WASHBURNE declined it, at the same time suggesting that a portrait of BISMARCK, painted by an American artist, would be a most acceptable token of friendship. Thereupon our Chicago artist, HEALY, who is working in Paris, and who is one of the best portrait-painters in the world, was sent to Berlin at BISMARCK's request or WASHBURNE's suggestion,—perhaps both,—and the great German statesman gave him several sittings for his picture. This is a very pleasant compromise of the original proffer, and results in something more to WASHBURNE's tastes than the title and jewels.

THE "first batch" of whisky men feel badly. Their squealing does not seem to be considered an offset for the civil claim against them on account of tax due the Government. As in at least some cases, no large sums could be collected even if it were assessed, perhaps it might be well to let the "batch" "squeal" enough more to make a fair balance. No doubt they know sufficient yet which would be valuable to the Revenue Department if they would tell it. There might be a liberal scale of prices, and a certain deduction made for every "squeal," to be rated in proportion to the resulting convictions. There is a good deal of true-inwardness in that whisky matter which has only been skimmed over. Under the present Administration, it might be judicious to stir up the mash a little. Let judgment be taken against the first batch thus—"$500,000, more or less, to be paid in 'squeals,' at from $10 to $100,000 each, according to value."

Widow BEN BUTLER has an inclination to preach (and we must remember that the Widow knows what she wants), and to preach in Parson NEWMAN's Church. He told a reporter that he would like to take the text, "I know thy works, that thou art neither cold nor hot. I would thou were cold or hot. So then, because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spew thee out of my mouth," and apply it to the Administration. The venerable relict of polygamous party unions thought he could make an effective discourse on the text, as he doubtless could. But would not it be well, Widow, to join your fortune of spite and spleen with the bile of WENDELL PHILLIPS, and sit down for a hearty howl at times which are out of joint!

Miss KATE CLAXTON was in luck at St. Louis. She had gone to sleep in the Southern Hotel and was awakened by a cry of fire. A dispatch says: "Slipping into the scantiest of garments (does that mean a stocking?), she threw up one of the windows," etc. Now, what in the name of goodness did Miss CLAXTON have for supper that she could begin to unravel in this sort of way? Had she swallowed a wing of the building?

If the Senate will not confirm his nominations, the Governor is determined it shall not CULL'M. He doesn't propose to have his name taken in vain to that extent.

Hardly is Dr. MUHLENBERG in his grave before a controversy begins over the authorship of the hymn "I Would Not Live Alway," the origin of which has been ascribed to him. Some doubters give the paternity to another. It is thus men pay the penalty for writing good things—robbed as soon as dead of the little fame they may have won.

The egg jointly laid by the *Times* and TRIBUNE in regard to the safety of the crib didn't hatch.—*Journal.*

The "egg was laid" by the engineer BRAMHALL and THE TRIBUNE was determined that it should not be allowed to hatch a disaster to the water supply of the city, and therefore called for an early and thorough examination of the condition of the crib. What is the *Journal* cackling about, it having laid nothing?

"The Rev. Around-the-World NEWMAN prompted the New England Methodist Conference to talk about HAYES and HAMPTON," says the Fond du Lac *Commonwealth*. If this poor parson had only served his GOD half as well as he has courted high officials, he would not now be "sassed" by every satirical newspaper man.

The pneumatic tubes having played the *Times* such a scurvy trick, they were abandoned the next day, and several active telegraph boys employed in their stead. The result was a pretty fair report of the St. Louis horror in yesterday's issue.

The cane presented to Lieut.-Gov. SHUMAN in the Senate yesterday was a deserved tribute. It is said to be beautifully mounted, and just right for service, being about eleven inches in length. Of course, if it is found to be too long, it can be cut off to suit.

St. Louis has 190 babies entered for its baby show, and chuckles that this number is three more than Chicago had at her exposition. The *Globe-Democrat* declares that the number is an indorsement of GOULD's directory. All of which is very childish.

The Communists are getting the attention from the Legislature they have so long sought. If the Vagrant acts pass, every man without a visible means of support will be set at work by the State. What more can KARL KLINGS desire?

The St. Louis *Republican* argues that a mulatto will not do for a Secretary of Legation to France, but that the place should by all means be given to a "jet black." That would certainly give color to our foreign affairs.

The only popular objection to the President's Southern policy is, that it seems to be a sort of life-insurance policy to the colored men, and the public is suspicious of anything which has life-insurance connected with it.

That six-foot-high Bologna sausage which was presented to the Emperor of Germany on his birth-day is to be placed in the Royal Museum at Berlin, and labeled, "A case of assorted barks."

The people are asking concerning the "middle-aged lady" seen walking with A. OAKEY HALL. Who is she? Why, "Mrs. Watt's her name," of course.

The Springfield *Journal* thinks THE TRIBUNE might become a humorous paper; give it time. So might the *Journal*; give it eternity.

The President made a most discouraging speech yesterday. He addressed an audience of deaf mutes.

Mrs. HAYES is a true soldier's wife. She knows how to "right dress."

To be or not to be,
That's the question—at the *Times*.

PERSONAL.

In Nashville, if one man deliberately kicks the life out of another, the murderer is turned loose on $2,000 bail.

Grand Duke Alexis has fallen profoundly in love with Miss Neilson, and esteems her the handsomest woman that ever lived.

A Reading (Pa.) girl visited a cemetery the other day and kicked over the tombstone of another girl who had stolen her lover.

Leavenworth (Kan.) has elected a City Marshal named Moonlight—a respectful recognition of the barbarous Kansas practice of letting day and other lights in upon a man's system.

The Rev. Dr. P. T. Valentini, proprietor of the Peter Cooper lodging-house for children, New York, has been arrested for debauching 150 of the young ones confided to his care.

The *Times* is out of joint. O cursed spite!
St. Louis failed to tube on Tuesday night!
This failure was to *Times* a bitter pill:
It can but cry, "Sit still, me heart, sit still!"

A stream of water forced by a steam fire-engine through a one-and-a-quarter-inch nozzle struck a man in the mouth at Nashville, tearing his gums, and separating the flesh from his cheek-bones.

Vermont personal: If the young man who sat in the chair where a lady had left a dish of maple sugar to cool at the festival the other evening will return the saucer, he will save himself further interruption.

At the Boat Race: Ada—"Mamma, I can't quite make out what those rough-looking men are saying, but they must be well educated." Mamma—"Why, dear?" Ada—"Well, they all seem to know the French for 'lady.'"—*Punch.*

Mrs. Minnie Myrtle Miller, the divorced wife of Joaquin, has abandoned the lecture stage, given up her "yellow-haired Viking," and married Logan. It is said that Miller bribed her not to lecture on him any more, as he couldn't stand her revelations.

The London *World* displays an ignorant interest in American affairs. It asks: "Why is it that Messrs. Moody and Sankey seem to avoid Chicago? We thought that their mission (in London) was to procure funds wherewith to build a church there, yet they appear to have a rooted disinclination to return to that city."

The Boston *Advertiser*, recognizing the effect of the hard times on its town, keeps the following "ad" standing: "Bald-headed men in search of a situation may apply at the office of the Wheeler exploring expedition. They are wanted to take the place of the tin cylinders on lofty hill-tops to fix the points of the great triangles. Permanent positions guaranteed."

Mr. J. G. Whittier doesn't admire the play founded on his famous poem. He writes to Mr. Edward Everett Hale: "My Dear Friend: I have never thought much of 'Maud Muller,' and since she has got upon the stage I utterly disown her. There is something exquisitely absurd in the idea of the old Judge and the overdone matron with as many children as the 'old woman who lived in a shoe' finding their 'affinities' at this late day."

The 10-year-old son of Lieut.-Gen. Sherman is developing a taste for the profession of arms. His only toys are guns, trumpets, swords, and drums, and, young as he is, he knows the name and station of every regiment—infantry, cavalry, and artillery—in the army; he knows the rank, actual and by brevet, the name, and station of every officer, down to the youngest Lieutenant. West Point is the object of his hopes, and he is thought to be seriously exercised lest his cousin, George Miles, should so effectually quell the Northwestern troubles as to leave him no chance to strike a blow.

The benign blessings entailed of some English laws are curiously illustrated by an incident related by the London correspondent of the New York *Times*: "Mr. Ward Braham, the brother of the Countess Waldegrave, died suddenly the other day at his beautiful residence, 'View Island,' on the Thames. There is an old law that carrying a corpse over any plot of land or through any place or passage creates a right of way. A neighboring landowner barricaded his property against the passage of poor Braham's remains, which had to be taken some miles roundabout to the adjacent churchyard."

When the editor of the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph and Messenger* heard that Miss Carolina Gordon had reached the mature age of one week, he burst into bloom: "The little maid, already a distinguished infant, we doubt not will expand under the teachings of a pure and discreet mother, and the example of her illustrious father, into the noblest and most symmetrical of God's creatures—a cultivated, modest, virtuous Southern woman. All hail, then, sweet Carolina! God grant that the disenthrallment and future progress of the gallant commonwealth whose name you bear may keep pace with your budding charms, and when the glorious maturity of womanhood has added the last finishing touch to a lovely physique, may she, too, have culminated to a zenith of prosperity unparalleled in the palmiest days of the past."

LOUISIANA.

Progress Toward Settlement Very Slow, if Not Very Sure.

A Definite Proposition Made to the Rival Governors.

Who Show Little Inclination to Consider It Favorably.

Kellogg Would Have Packard Appeal to the Torch.

And Thus Convince the White-Leaguers of the Colored Man's Power.

The Commission About to Sum Up Its Experiences.

And Will Report as to the Propriety of Withdrawing the Troops.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—A delegation of thirteen planters visited the Commission this morning. The prominent persons were Edward J. Gay, of Iberville; John A. Stevenson, of St. John's; Dr. Alfred Duperiere, of Iberia; Col. William H. Brown, of Philadelphia, owner of a plantation in St. Martin's; William Harris, of Rapides; Col. Pickens, owner of twelve plantations, living in Rapides; Dr. Ballard, of Rapides; and E. H. Lombard, of St. Bernard. They represented the Liberal-Conservative party of the State. Many of them are original Republicans. Dr. Duperiere voted for Grant. This parish (Iberia) polled over 600 white Republican votes in 1868, about 400 in 1872, and not more than 100 in 1876. The change was due, he said, to the maladministration of the State Republican Governments. In his district, the Judge keeps his office in a barroom, and dispenses justice

OVER A CARD-TABLE.

The Postmaster of his own town cannot read or write. The Parish Surveyor can hardly reduce fractions to a common denominator! All the members of the delegation said that if Hayes should sustain Nicholls, the Democratic party of this State would soon dissolve into its original elements.

Col. Brown and Mr. Ballard represented themselves as National Republicans but Louisiana Democrats. They said that the Conservatives of this State were united in support of Nicholls. In case of a conflict it would be found that men who never fought before would

TAKE UP ARMS FOR NICHOLLS.

It was not a White-League question at all, but one in which all taxpayers took sides against negro domination.

Mr. Lombard, who is President of the People's Bank, and claims to be the representative of 150 plantations, created some dissension by joining issue with Gen. Harlan on the bulldozing question. The delegation generally thought that they received scant courtesy from the Commission, and that they were interrogated rather as criminals than as witnesses of known veracity.

A NICHOLLS BRIEF.

Judge Fenner has prepared, on behalf of Nicholls, a brief which will be presented to the Commission to-morrow, entitled "An answer to the request of the Presidential Commission for a compact statement concerning the alleged disappearance of the Kellogg-Packard Supreme Court, and the creation of the Nicholls Supreme Court." The points made are as follows: First, the persons claiming to constitute the Kellogg-Packard Court have no title not dependent directly upon the title of the Packard Government, and especially of the Packard Senate. It is claimed that the appointment was invalid, because the Senate was illegal; that the Judges abandoned their offices after the 9th of January, and that a quorum of the members holding over under the Constitution has set up an adverse claim to the possession of the court-room. Judge King not holding a title to the office under the Constitution, his pretended appointment on the 20th of December last, vice Judge Wyley, resigned, is

SAID TO BE A NULLITY,

there having been no vacancy in the meaning of the Constitution. No quorum of Judges has ever assembled since the 23d of December. The brief proceeds to discuss the constitutional mode of electing and ascertaining the results of election of Governor and members of the General Assembly, contending that the intervention of the Returning Board in State affairs is unconstitutional. The Constitution and organization of the two Senates and the title of Gov. Nicholls are examined to the advantage of Nicholls. The Clerk of Nicholls' Supreme Court avers that of 197 cases coming up from twenty-two Parishes, all that are within the jurisdiction of the Orleans Grand Division have been heard by the Court since its organization. One hundred and thirty judgments, including those dismissed without hearing the reading of opinions, have been rendered. Fourteen writs of mandamus, prohibition, and certiorari have been addressed to the lower courts. One hundred and fourteen appeals have been filed with the Court. Appeals from seven parishes have been made to the Opeolousas Grand Division and from twelve parishes to the Monroe Grand Division.

MORE STATISTICS.

A committee from the Nicholls Legislature has been to-night preparing a statement embodying statistics already published in THE TRIBUNE for submission to the Commission to-morrow.

An attempt will be made to secure a reorganization of the Legislature on the basis of the Commissioners' return, ignoring the Returning Board altogether. This would not be a compromise, inasmuch as the Nicholls Legislature is now organized on that basis. The names of Packard members returned by the Commissioners are regularly called in the Nicholls Senate and House. A Returning Board Legislature would be thus organized,—Senate, 19 Republicans, 17 Democrats; House, 71 Republicans, 44 Democrats, 2 Independents, and three vacancies. The Legislature organized on the basis of the Commissioners' returns

WOULD STAND THUS:

Senate, 16 Republicans and 20 Democrats; House, 58 Republicans, 2 Independents, and 60 Democrats.

Still another class of returns are those made by the Supervisors, which are midway between the two given. Any returns but those made by the Commissioners would give the control of the Legislature to the Republicans, and the Democrats will not listen to anything of the kind.

Gen. Hawley to-night said that the Commission came here to reorganize the Legislature, and they were not particular how this end could be brought about. The trouble is that the new proposition is as distasteful to the Republicans as the old one was to the Democrats.

VERBAL PROPOSITIONS

were made to both Governors on behalf of the Commission to-day. Wayne MacVeagh visted Packard at his fort, and Gov. Nicholls called upon Brown at the St. Charles Hotel. The nature of the overtures is not known. It may safely be said, however, that the Senatorship has not been offered to Packard definitely. He was asked if there was anything in the gift of the party he would accept, and replied that there was not. The other side, when asked to consider Packard a candidate for the Senate, instantly declined. The shift of affairs produced by the uncompromising attitude of the Administration has puzzled the Commission. They find from Washington that the President will not agree to the continued use of troops in this State. The happy result of withdrawing them in South Carolina confirms him in this opinion, and, as Packard would even need more regiments, his case seems hopeless. All the Commission want now is a decent pretext for confirming Nicholls' title. A protocol has been drawn up and submitted to both sides.

THE ELECTION LAW.

The following statement of the law governing the action of the Returning Board is given by a native of Louisiana, mentioned in Packard's brief. Under an article of the Constitution of this State it is provided that returns of all elections for members to the General Assembly shall be made to the Secretary of State, and repeated decisions of the Supreme Court of Louisiana have enunciated as the law of this State that articles of the Constitution are not self-acting and require legislation to give them effect. The Election law, to use the language of Stanley Matthews, provides the necessary acts to be done before, during, and after an election, and what constitutes a return, and how a return shall reach the office of the Secretary of State. As this officer has naught to do but a ministerial duty, it is held that he can transmit no other list of members to compose the General Assembly than of those whose names appear upon the returns in his office.

MORE TALKS.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—The *Democrat* say of the Commission: "They were up all last night until 5:30 Thursday morning. The interviews they had had were fully discussed, and the stand taken by each party carefully canvassed, and it is understood there was a plan adopted to be laid before Packard and Gov. Nicholls. One thing is certain, and that is, there will be no further statements received from individuals after noon of Thursday. Gen. Harlan stated that the Commission had finished its labors in that direction, and now would begin work on

THE SALVATION PART OF THE JOB.

He said that now would begin consultation over the facts already gleaned."

During the morning Judge Wyly was present with a Committee of gentlemen who were Union men at the breaking out of the War, and who represent a class hitherto not actively participating in politics. Edward J. Gay and other influential men were of the Committee.

AN UNEVENTFUL DAY.

This has been an uneventful day with the Commission. There has been much discussion among themselves without any result that they were willing to communicate to the press. The only delegation received was a delegation of sugar planters in the interest of the Nicholls Government, headed by ex-Justice Wyly, of the Kellogg Supreme Court. The Commission declined to state whether they have received any supplemental instructions from the President. They also declined to indicate any time for the close of their investigation.

Messrs. Ray, Leonard, and Burch, of the Packard Committee, handed in to the Commission a

PONDEROUS LIST OF OFFICERS

who had qualified in the Packard Secretary of State's office, accompanied by the certificate of Emil E. Honore, Packard's Secretary of State, showing that, of 1,033 officers commissioned by the Governor 628, whose names are given in the accompanying list, have filed their oath of office according to law. The remaining 405 are Justices of the Peace and Constables, who have not made a practice of filing an oath of office with the Secretary of State.

It is understood that the Commissioners' session, which lasted till 5 o'clock this morning, was considering

A MESSAGE TO THE PRESIDENT.

Gen. Augur, who was present, reduced the message to military cipher. The tenor of the message is not positively known, but it is believed that it notifies the President that they had concluded their investigation under present instructions, and suggesting that they were ready to receive any further instructions the President might desire to give.

KELLOGG RAMPANT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—Gov. Kellogg has very positive views. In speaking of what he terms Chamberlain's cowardly surrender, Kellogg says:

"Do you think that if Packard was in a small place like Chamberlain he would ever surrender? No, sir, he wouldn't. Suppose, now, he had his headquarters in the Plaquemine, where the colored element predominates. Why, he wolud have 15,000 colored men with white officers in the field to sustain him. I tell you the White League there would have enough to do to look out for their homes. Why, every colored servant in the employ of those belonging to the White League have their little bottle of coal-oil ready for the match, and when a collision occurs, if it does come, the White League will not have time to be fighting Packard in New Orleans, but will be needed at home to look out for their property. Packard is made of sterner stuff than Chamberlain, and he means to defend his title and the rights of those who elected him."

PACKARD'S PLUCK.

The Pelican Commission, as it is called here, has seen little to encourage hopes that they can adjust Louisiana politics satisfactorily. But private advices indicate the gradual disintegration of Packard's Legislature under the combined influences of Warmoth and Pinchback. Packard is determined not to yield, if he can avoid it, and he has filed a brief of fifty-two printed pages in which he undertakes to prove that his title is identical with that of the President. He is reported as having said to a friend of his just returned from Washington, and who suggested that the Administration would do something handsome for him, that he "would not forego the pleasure of letting the country know what he thought of Hayes for the best office in his gift."

INDIANS.

IN THE NORTHWEST.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—The Associated Press dispatch from Portland, Ore., says: In view of the recent order withdrawing United States troops from Sitka and Fort Wrangel, Gen. Howard has telegraphed an earnest appeal to the Division Commander at San Francisco, with a view of securing for Alaska waters something more efficient than an ordinary revenue cutter. He urges the necessity of having most active and rigorous officers, and effective additions to the armament of the vessel. He thinks a gunboat should be sent and kept there, at least for a time, until the miners and Indians become accustomed to the change. It not being possible to send a gunboat, the best revenue vessel should be made as nearly equivalent to a gunboat as practicable.

Lieut. Boyle, Gen. Howard's aid, who is now at Umatilla reservation, reports by telegraph an interview between Joseph, the Nez Perces Chief, and Mannor Connevier. Indian Agent Boyle was present at the interview. He says that Chief Joseph still declares he will not go on the Lapwell reservation unless he is forced to do so. All Joseph's band are coming to Umatilla on a visit, for what special purpose does not yet appear.

BULLS AND BEARS.

A Vast Amount of Bellowing and Growling in the Delectable Quarter of Wall Street---Somebody's Ox Sadly Gored.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Vice-President Oliphant, of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, gave a scare to-day to the brokers who spoke ill of his Company yesterday. He appeared early on the street and held frequent consultations with the Chairman of the Exchange Committee. It was reported that he was gathering a list of brokers and others who had expressed opinions derogatory, and several who had made bets on the probability of a Receiver called at the coal building and apologized, saying that they had no intention of doing anything wrong. This leaked out, and was looked upon as a great joke. Mr. Oliphant visited the street several times, and had consultations with gentlemen likely to know something in regard to the authors of the rumors. This created a deal of talk. It was said later that he was collecting evidence to be used in the criminal prosecution of a gentleman, formerly one of the prominent brokers but latterly engaged in an outside speculative business on his own account. Surmises concentrated on this person, and two firms known to be acting for him. Members of these firms began the onslaught upon the Delaware & Hudson stock on Wednesday, and while the excitement lasted they are estimated to have got rid of between 5,000 and 8,000 shares. The profits paid into them to-day aggregated $100,000. They were accused of confirming, if not originating, the report about the alleged Receivership by saying on Exchange that they had been informed by a certain reputable lawyer that he had seen the papers in the matter of the application lying on the desk of one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. The Governing Committee of the Exchange has agreed in union with the Delaware & Hudson, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Companies to become responsible for the payment of a reward of $15,000 for the conviction and punishment of the guilty parties.

CUSTOMS FRAUDS.

New York Officials Much Excited Over the Expected Investigation---Facts and Fancies.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The report of a contemplated investigation into the alleged delinquencies of certain Custom-House officials by a commission from Washington has created a breeze in Custom-House circles. For some time past stories of undervaluations of imports, and overcharges and favoritism on the part of Inspectors, Deputy Collectors, and other officials, have been rife, and, while many rumors have been proved unfounded, relief is experience at the prospect of having the exact truth ascertained without favor or prejudice to any one. Collector Arthur has freely expressed himself in favor of such an investigation, and those of his subordinates against whom charges have been made claim to welcome this means of clearing up the imputations cast upon them. A customs official of high standing and long experience said to-day that the investigation would be of use in weeding out unfaithful or negligent subordinates, and in further increasing the efficiency and discipline of the service. The allegations respecting charges for extra service by entry-clerks were probably correct, although much of these perquisites, were earned by work performed outside of office hours. It was claimed by the clerks that where they took papers home with them and did copying and other extra work for outsiders they were properly entitled to an extra fee. On the part of the Custom-House brokers it is asserted that this practice of charging extra fees is more formidable in extent than is generally imagined, and that a regular system of extortion and collusion exists by which entry clerks, wharf-officers, carmen, and Storekeepers all profit at the expense of importers. Fees to officers in dock, and other officials, as is charged, frequently exacted, and the merchant or importer who fails to comply with these demands is made to suffer a thousand annoyances and delays. So far no official notification has been made to Collector Arthur or his subordinates.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13—1 a. m.—For the Lake Region, clear or partly cloudy weather, northerly to easterly winds, with slight change in temperature, and during the day falling barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, April 12.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rn.	Weather.
6:53a. m.	30.08	44	67	N. E., fresh	.....	Fair.
11:18a. m.	30.08	45	80	N. E., fresh	.....	Fair.
2:00p. m.	30.06	49	64	N., fresh	.....	Fair.
3:53p. m.	30.03	45	60	N., fresh	.....	Fair.
9:00p. m.	30.05	41	74	N., fresh	.....	Clear.
10:18p. m.	30.05	41	82	N., fresh	.....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 50; minimum, 40.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 12—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Alpena	30.28	32	S.E., gentle	.....	Clear.
Buffalo	30.19	35	E., gentle	.....	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.98	35	W., gentle	.....	Clear.
Cleveland	30.12	34	N., gentle	.....	Clear.
Davenport	30.08	50	N. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Detroit	30.18	37	N., fresh	.....	Clear.
Duluth	30.20	39	N. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Escanaba	30.24	32	N., fresh	.....	Clear.
Grand Haven	30.14	44	E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Huron	30.15	30	N.E., gentle	.....	Clear.
Keokuk	29.89	48	S.E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.95	55	N., gentle	.....	Cloudy.
Marquette	30.26	30	N.W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.15	39	N., brisk	.....	Clear.
Omaha	29.98	55	Calm	.....	Fair.
Toledo	30.12	42	N.E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Yankton	30.07	46	Calm	.....	Fair.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Arrived, steamship State of Indiana, from Glasgow, and Suevia, from Hamburg.

FOREIGN.

Turkey's Reply to the Protocol Received at St. Petersburg.

A Flat Refusal to Abide by Any of Its Conditions.

All Hope of Amicable Settlement Appears to Be Abandoned.

Russian Troops Make a Forward Movement on the Roumanian Frontier.

Derby Will Make One More Effort in the Interest of Peace.

Showing Made by the English Annual Budget.

THE EAST.

A CATEGORICAL REFUSAL.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 12.—The Turkish circular was delivered to the Russian Government this morning.

The *Agence Russe* describes it as categorically refusing the demands of the Powers, and putting an end to all further discussion.

HOW RUSSIA INTERPRETS THE PROTOCOL.

LONDON, April 12.—The *Times*, in its leading article, says: "How has the prospect suddenly been overshadowed by fear of speedy war! A change has come through the action of Russia, and by means of the very document which was signed for the purpose of maintaining peace. Hardly had the document been signed when Russia showed a disposition to take from it the materials of an ultimatum, and the Porte was informed that it would be expected to decide by to-morrow whether it would or not accept the protocol and send an envoy to St. Petersburg. If, as our Austrian correspondent states, the Italian and French Charges d'Affaires also intimated a definite reply should be given by the 13th inst., Russia may be able to make an unexpected defense of her haste; but our own Government at least did not intend the protocol to have the character of an ultimatum. Russia cannot be surprised, indeed, if recent negotiations should expose her to severe charges. She must expect it to be said that she wished to pass the time until the roads towards the Danube should be fit for the passage of her artillery, and that she drew up the protocol, not to secure peace, but to obtain from the united Powers such condemnation of Turkey as would make a declaration of war seem inevitable. We bring no such charges against Russia, but the Powers will have reason to complain if, now that they have put their seals to the protocol, Russia should refuse to smooth the way towards peace. She will be expected at least to postpone any decisive action until the Powers shall have again appealed to the Porte, and she may be invited to consider whether demobilization might not be brought about in some manner less hurtful to Ottoman pride than the stringent terms specified by Count Schouvaloff."

THE PORTE'S CIRCULAR.

LONDON, April 12.—A dispatch from Pera says: "The Porte's circular to the Powers expresses a desire for disarmament. It announces that the Ottoman Embassy at St. Petersburg, made vacant by the death of Cabouly Pasha, will be immediately filled. The tone is more conciliatory than was expected."

PRECAUTIONS.

As a precautionary measure, four small ironclads leave Thursday for the Danube.

The Russian steamers in port have received orders from Odessa not to take passengers or cargo for the Mediterranean, but to remain at Constantinople for further orders.

LEFT.

Col. Lennox, military attache of the British Embassy, has left for Rutschuk.

RUSSIAN OPINIONS.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 12.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* states that there is no further hope that Turkey will accede to the demands of Europe.

The *Golos* declares the present state of things is such as to leave scarcely any hope of a pacific solution. The Russian occupation of the Christian provinces of Turkey would be a logical consequence of the refusal of the Porte to carry out the demands of the protocol. Such occupation would exclude all idea of the ambitious designs attributed to Russia, who, by intervening in behalf of the Christians, would solely pursue humanitarian ends.

LAST CHANCE.

BRUSSELS, April 12.—The *Independence Belge* publishes a special dispatch from Paris, which states that Duke de Cazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived from Paris Wednesday, and made, in conjunction with Lord Derby, a final effort to induce the Porte to send a special envoy to St. Petersburg. This is the last chance for preserving peace.

DECISION REVERSED.

LONDON, April 12.—Telegrams from Constantinople to the *Standard* and *Telegraph* assert that the Turkish Senate reversed the decision of the Chamber of Deputies regarding the Montenegrin demands.

FIRE AT STAMBOUL.

LONDON, April 12.—A fire at Stamboul, on Tuesday night, destroyed between 300 and 500 houses. It originated in the Greek quarter.

SERVIA.

SEMLIN, April 12.—An anti-dynastic agitation has arisen in the District of Semendria, Servia, and several arrests have been made.

MONTENEGRO.

VENICE, April 12.—A telegram from Cettinje says the Prince of Montenegro will reject any proposal for a prolongation of armistice.

FORWARD.

BUCHAREST, April 12.—The Russian troops are making a forward movement on the Roumanian frontier.

WANTS SOME OTHER SOLUTION.

PARIS, April 12.—The Turkish circular expresses the conviction that the Powers will take the Porte's objections into account and seek some other solution of the difficulty than the protocol.

THE ABSOLUTE NECESSITY.

The *Standard's* dispatch from Berlin says a circular note has been received from Prince Gortschakoff setting forth the necessity Russia is under of proceeding against Turkey.

THE POLISH CONTINGENT.

Vienna telegrams says Russia intends to form this month a southern army in Poland, whither reserves from the military districts of St. Petersburg and Moscow will be directed.

ARBITRATION ADVISED.

LONDON, April 13—5 a. m.—The *Post* says: "The Turkish circular was communicated to Lord Derby yesterday. It does not follow because the Porte declines to obey a peremptory summons that all hope of peace is lost. The suggestion has been made by one of the great States whose interests are most nearly touched by the threatened conflict that the signataries of the protocol should note that both Russia and Turkey have declared a readiness to disarm. It is absurd that the peace of Europe should be endangered for the sake of some vague point of honor. We have heard a good deal of suffering something for the cause of international arbitration. Here, if ever, there is a case for the Powers to interpose their authority and counsel between two angry opponents.

A special to the *Times* from St. Petersburg says the Porte's note has been received. War is manifest, though it may not be declared for a week.

THE ARMISTICE.

A Reuter telegram from Constantinople states that the Turkish Senate did not reverse the decision of the Deputies respecting Montenegro. At the last moment the Senate received an order not to discuss the question. The armistice expires at midnight, if not prolonged. It is probable, however, that both sides will remain on the defensive.

LATEST.

LONDON, April 13—5 a. m.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the latest news is rather worse. Russia intimates that it is now useless for Turkey to send an envoy to St. Petersburg.

The *Times'* Berlin dispatch reports that the Turkish reply has given rise to a fresh exchange of opinions between the Powers, and further negotiations are expected.

A special from Pera says no positive reply on the subject of the Turkish circular has yet been received from Russia. A further prolongation of the armistice with Montenegro for ten days has been arranged.

A Vienna special says: "This Government has lost all hope that peace will be maintained. From an official source I learn that the Turks are determined to relieve Nicsics in a few days, which will be the signal of an outbreak of hostilities. There has been great excitement in Vienna all day. Everybody apprehends that if war breaks out Austria will sooner or later be involved in the struggle.

ROME.

LONDON "TIMES" WALTER FALLS AMONG THIEVES.

LONDON, April 12.—A letter from Rome says Walter, proprietor of the London *Times*, while passing through Puerto del Popolo, on the 4th inst., was attacked by three men armed with stilettos, and robbed, but not hurt. The outrage has created quite a sensation. One hundred persons have been arrested on suspicion.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ANNUAL BUDGET.

LONDON, April 12.—In the House of Commons Sir Stafford Northcote presented the budget. He said there was an actual surplus last year of £443,000. The estimates for the current year were: Expenditures, £78,794,000; revenue, £79,020,000. No addition to, nor remission of, taxation is proposed.

DENMARK.

THE ROYAL PREROGATIVE.

COPENHAGEN, April 12.—The King has issued an ordinance countersigned by the Ministers enforcing the temporary exercise of the budget and collection of taxes because the Chambers failed to agree.

CUBA.

INSURGENTS BURNING CANEFIELDS.

HAVANA, Cuba, April 12.—The canefields on three plantations near Sagua have been partly burned by insurgents.

ITALY.

INTERNATIONALISTS CAPTURED.

NAPLES, April 12.—The whole band of Internationalists operating in the District of Selino has been captured.

CASUALTIES.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, April 12.—It is reported that a horse and sleigh, and man and woman, disappeared through a hole in the ice while crossing the river below the city last night. The crossing at the ice-bridge for this season has ceased.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FREEPORT, Ill., April 12.—John Culvy, an old resident of this city, was drowned last night while fishing from a boat in the Pecatonica River. His boat was overturned and himself and a companion named Knitles were thrown into the water. Knitles was drawn out by some fishermen near by. Culvy leaves a family in needy circumstances.

STRUCK A SNAG.

MEMPHIS, April 12.—A special to the *Ledger* from Pine Bluff, Ark., says the new steamer Fanny Moore, from Fort Smith to New Orleans, with 1,250 bales of cotton and other freight, struck a snag at Saragossa, fifty miles below Pine Bluff, yesterday afternoon, and sunk in eight feet of water. The cargo will be partially saved, but the boat, it is feared, will be a total loss, owing to the rise in the river. The Moore was built at Madison last summer for the Arkansas River trade, and this was her first trip, she having been water-bound at Fort Smith over two months. She was valued at $20,000, and insured in Cincinnati offices for three-fourths of her value.

A FALLING BRIDGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CAYUGA, Ont., April 12.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning a serious accident happened on the air-line of the Great Western Railroad at Cayuga. As No. 24 freight-train going east was crossing the bridge over Grand River one of the spans gave way, precipitating five cars loaded with pork into the river, a distance of thirty-five feet. One car hangs suspended from the top of the stone abutment, where it is attached to the rear portion of the train. No one killed. Passenger trains will run via the main line and International Bridge until repairs are made.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., April 12.—The wife of Ernest Biesmann, of this city, while handling a loaded revolver last night was accidentally shot in the breast, the ball passing through the body and lodging in the spine. The wound will undoubtedly prove fatal.

The man Riley, who was accidentally shot near the heart the other day in this city, is still alive, and slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

INJURED BY MACHINERY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 12.—Peter Beaverson, employed in the plow-shop of Larsway, King & Perrine, of this city, while changing a belt in some machinery was caught by the same and carried to the top of the building, breaking his leg in two places, and otherwise severely injuring him.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 12.—At Warsaw, to-day, David Williams was instantly killed by being crushed beneath a log which was being taken to his saw-mill.

WRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The schooner John C. McSchane went ashore on No Point, and the Captain, Mate, and a seaman were drowned.

CANADA.

Catholic Pilgrims---Parliamentary Matters.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, April 11.—The French Canadian pilgrims for Rome met at the Bishop's palace to-day, and, after prayers in Chapel La de Belleville, presented an address to Mons. Eignuar Racine, who is in charge of the pilgrims, expressive of the deep Catholic feeling of the members of the union, their strong attachment and deep sympathy with his Holiness at the time of his captivity, and their earnest wishes for his speedy liberation and the prosperity of the Catholic Church throughout the world. Large crowds lined the streets from the palace to the station, and evinced great interest in the pilgrims' departure. They left for New York by the afternoon train.

Henry F. Bolckow, M. P. for Middleborough, England, entered suit in the Supreme Court here to-day against the Southeastern Extension Railroad for $1,216,000.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, April 11.—Capt. Norris, of St. Catherines, member for Lincoln, is in trouble. It appears that he is one of the firm of Cooper, Fairman & Co., steamboat owners, and while a member of Parliament obtained a Government contract to carry steel rails and Government stores from Montreal to Fort William, Lake Superior. Sir John A. McDonald has given notice that he will move for the issuance of a writ for a new election in Lincoln, and that Mr. Norris has been guilty of a breach of independence of the Parliament act. The Government will probably move an amendment that the matter be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which will carry. The Angline matter will also come before the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

An amendment moved to the Insurance bill in the House of Commons, providing that the deposit made by the American companies should be exclusively for the benefit of Canadian shareholders, is to be moved in the Senate by the Opposition.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, April 12.—Forwarding companies anticipate a large movement of grain from the West owing to the advance in England in the price of wheat. Increased traffic is consequently looked for.

Works on the canal are being pushed forward with great vigor.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, April 12.—The Committee on Public Accounts met to-day. A minority report on the Secret Service Fund was read. It proposes to amend the original report only in the statement that the course pursued with regard to secret-service expenditure was irregular, by adding the words, "But worked no mischief to public interests, and that there is nothing to justify the Government in trying to recover the $6,600 still held by Mr. John A. Macdonald." On a division, the original report was adopted by a majority or 22.

Parliament last night decided that the country was not yet ready for a prohibitory liquor law, and the measure was postponed for the present.

MONTREAL, April 12.—Judge Torrance to-day decided that the Dominion Government having exclusive jurisdiction over all insurance companies, the local Parliament is thereby debarred in accordance with the same principle recognized in the United States from seeking to regulate the privileges granted solely by the Dominion Parliament to insurance companies.

MONTREAL, Quebec, April 12.—The French Canadian division of the Roman Catholic pilgrimage to Rome left on the afternoon train yesterday for New York, under the guidance of the Bishop of Racine. At New York the pilgrims will be joined by other French Canadians from Quebec, Manitoba, and the United States.

FINANCIAL.

ERIE, Pa., April 12.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s circular to-day announces the recording of a mortgage for a considerable amount against John F. Tracy. This occasions surprise, takes in connection with Mr. Tracy's reported troubles in Northwest and Rock Island stock.

NEW YORK, April 11.—From what can be learned to-day, the liabilities of H. Kennedy & Co. do not exceed $400,000, the whole of which is due from John F. Tracy, President of the Rock Island Railroad. Ninety cents on the dollar is already bid for all the paper this firm has standing out.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Affidavit by a Man Named Gilman Concerning Mountain Meadows.

He Declares that the Murders Were Committed by Order of Brigham Young.

This Portion of Lee's Confession Suppressed by Government Officials.

Desperate Fight Between a Turnkey and a Prisoner at Memphis.

A Successful Flight of Jailbirds from Newaygo' Michigan.

MOUNTAIN MEADOW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—Whatever may be the truth as to the card of United States Attorney Howard and United States Marshal Nelson, published by the Associated Press from Salt Lake this morning, it is certain that the affidavit of Gilman, filed in the office of the Attorney-General here, attempts to be a direct impeachment of Howard. It accuses him of suppressing the vital part of Lee's confession—the charge that Brigham Young ordered Dame and Haight to see that the emigrants were all put to death. The substantial charge of the voluminous affidavit is contained in the following passage:

That confession, as published by Howard, is correct as far as it goes, but the most important and material parts of it were suppressed. Lee's confession, as read to and by me, charges Brigham Young with direct complicity with the Mountain Meadow massacre as an accessory before the fact; that Brigham Young had written letters to Dame and Haight at Parowan, directing them to see that the emigrants were all put to death save the children who were too small to testify or know about the matter. He also said in that confession that Dame and Haight still had the letters in their possession, and that Dame had said if he was pushed he would produce his letter, and that Mrs. Haight had also declared that if her husband were brought to trial she would produce the one sent to him. In short Lee's confession, as read to and by me, fixed the responsibility of that massacre on Brigham Young, and his primary orders issued therefor; and I believe that the suppression above stated was inspired and done at the suggestion of James Jack, Brigham Young's confidential clerk and Treasurer, because both before and after it Jack had repeated secret interviews with Howard in his (Howard's) office, and after the execution, Howard told me that Jack owed him some $1,700, and sent me to Jack to collect the same. I went there. I told Jack that Howard wanted the money. Jack said he could not pay all of it, but would pay a part.

Another promise which Lee made to Howard as a condition that Howard should have him first reprieved and then pardoned, was that Lee should aid the authorities in capturing Haight, Higbee, Stewart, and others, and should furnish other evidence to aid in their conviction that would corroborate his (Lee's) statement.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—A Eureka, Nev., press dispatch says the *Sentinel* will publish to-morrow a history of Ed Gilman on this coast, who has lately obtained considerable notoriety in connection with the confession of John D. Lee, as delivered to District-Attorney Howard, on the field of execution. Gilman lived at Austin, Nev., from 1863 to 1867, when he went to Sweetwater Mines. At Austin he was regarded by everybody as a worthless fellow, deserving of no consideration whatever. He pretended to be a prospector, but was never known to do a day's work. After going to Sweetwater he got to be Deputy Sheriff at Greeen River. He also married the widow of a man killed in a riot at the same place. Returning to Salt Lake, he purchased a small home, and lived apparently happy with his wife for a time. Finally, however, he got tired of her, and sold both his house and wife to John Hale, formerly a White Pine saloon-keeper, for $800. The transfer was absolute, and made in good faith, Hall taking possession of both. Gilman then married a woman, and has since been considered in sympathy with the Saints. His late exploits in the Lee matter were probably prompted and paid for by the Mormons. The *Sentinel* declares him unworthy of belief.

ESCAPE FROM JAIL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 12.—Four prisoners broke jail at Newaygo last night and escaped. They were: Mapes, sentenced to State Prison for five years for arson; Desmond, sentenced to State Prison for eight years and nine months on a reconviction for rape; Hallon, sentenced to State Prison for two years for larceny; and Frost, sentenced to the Detroit House of Correction for one year for larceny. Two of the prisoners—Wright, sentenced to State Prison for five years for arson, an accomplice of Mapes, and a man named Finly—refused to try their chances of escape and recapture. Some days ago Wright and Mapes escaped. They had just been taken to Newaygo from State's Prison to appear as witnesses against Thapson, who, as they alleged, hired them to set the church on fire which secured their conviction. They were gone but a short time, and then Sheriff Fry, of Newaygo County, captured them. The jail is a very insecure structure, and, after the former escape, Sheriff Fry placed guards over them. This time the four sawed the lock out of their cell-door, then opened the door, rushed on the guards and overpowered them, but did not injure them much. Sheriff Fry and a posse of assistants are hunting them, with excellent prospects of capturing them. The party was to have been taken to State's Prison and the Detroit House of Correction to-day.

DECATUR BURGLARIES.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., April 10.—Last night burglars were out in force, and no less than five business houses were broken into and robbed. At D. W. Brenneman's the thieves broke through one of the lights of glass in the door, and, reaching through the opening, drew the bolts, sprung the locks, and entered. They pillaged the cash drawer and took $19 in change and walked off unmolested. They also visited L. R. Cains' saloon, forced open the transom over the door, and succeeded in entering, confiscated a few dollars and some whisky, and meandered down to Barnes' grocery store, went in the front way, and didn't leave a nickel of the $4 or $5 in the money-drawer. Then the meat-market of Imboden & Son received their attention, and was entered through the transom over the front door. They captured one solitary dollar, and then coolly unlocked the front door and went out, leaving everything undisturbed. They next charged upon Samuel McRoberts' grocery store, and were doubtless disappointed to find only a few nickels in the drawer. About midnight Officer Wilkerson observed that several locks had been tampered with, and notified Officer Brockway, after which they kept a close lookout for rogues. Several fellows were taken into custody, but, as no evidence could be obtained to implicate them in the robberies, they were allowed to go free upon condition that they would leave town.

BLACKMAILING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., April 11.—A man named Maj. Robert McKee was brought here and lodged in jail this morning on the charge of representing himself to be a revenue-officer and Deputy United States Marshal. For the past six months he has been going about the State under this assumed authority carrying on a systematic scheme of blackmailing. His plan was to go to a town, pounce upon the druggists and liquor-dealers, inform them that they were violating the Revenue law, and then agree to hush the matter up on the payment of $10 or $15, which he of course pocketed. Last Saturday he entered the drug-store of B. F Keables, at Pella, Ia., took possession of the establishment, and closed it up. It was suspected that he was acting without authority. He was taken into custody, and Deputy United States Marshal Root, of this city, being notified of the facts, went up and took charge of the prisoner, and will arraign him before a United States Commissioner Friday.

A DESPERATE FIGHT.

MEMPHIS, April 12.—About 7 o'clock this evening, Turnkey Dawson, on going through the jail to examine the cells of prisoners, discovered that the door of the cell of Frederick and Henry Seymour, two brothers, recently sentenced to the Penitentiary for ten and fifteen years respectively for horse-stealing, had been tampered with. Calling his assistant, John Aldridge, he ordered the Seymours out into the corridor to search them. When Dawson approached Henry Seymour he drew a derringer, and, cocking it, presented it at Dawson's breast. The latter threw up his hands and told him not to shoot. Just then Aldridge cocked his pistol, and Henry, hearing it, turned on him and both fired almost simultaneously. Dawson drew his also, and fired at Henry, who fell and soon expired, having been shot under the right arm. Aldridge received a severe scalp wound. Fred Seymour made no effort to take part in the affray. The Seymours are from Troy, N. Y. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above statement.

HOMICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., April 11.—Constable Simpson, of the little Town of Florence, six miles north of Omaha, came into this city this evening and surrendered himself to the Sheriff for having shot a man named Davis in a saloon at Florence late this afternoon. Davis and his brother were raising a row in a saloon, and had turned out the barkeeper and whipped the Constable's son, who had been sent by his father to quiet the disturbance. Constable Simpson then went to the saloon himself to make arrests, and was assaulted by the Davis brothers. He then pulled his revolver and shot one man in the bowels, inflicting a fatal wound. The injured man will not probably live till morning.

GEORGE S. JENKINS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Commissioner Osborn to-day decided to discharge George S. Jenkins, the claim-agent, charged with having bribed Thomas G. Douglas, a clerk in the Treasury Department, to give him information to aid in collecting arrears of interest due from the department on registered bonds. The Commissioner holds, however, that, while Douglas' action might have been an infringement of the Treasury Department rules, there was nothing of the nature of a bribe in what passed between Jenkins and Douglas.

LAUCHTENSCHLAEGER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 12.—Argument was concluded before the Governor to-day by attorneys for Lauchtenschlaeger, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Lick, in November, 1875, with the death penalty imposed by the jury, for commutation of sentence. The most effective point made was upon the inequality of his case as compared with his sister and brother-in-law Raap and wife, found guilty of the same murder and sent to prison for life. Lauchtenschlaeger's attorneys believe the Governor will commute the sentence.

ELOPEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OMAHA, April 12.—A boy named Boone and a girl named Nellie Harris, who eloped from Chicago last Sunday and started west on a trip, were overhauled by telegraph at Clark's station, on the Union Pacific, and brought to Omaha last evening. This morning an elder brother of the boy arrived from Chicago and recovered a gold watch and chain, diamond ring and locket, which the boy had taken from his father's jewelry store and presented to his lady-love. He also induced the boy to return home and be forgiven.

THE BOMBSHELL TRAGEDY.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The inquest into the Jewett tragedy was finished this afternoon, and the jury returned the following verdict: "We find that George W. Jewett came to his death by the explosion of a hand-grenade at No. 182 Front street, on Thursday, April 5, 1877, brought to the office by Orville D. Jewett; and that said Orville D. Jewett came to his death by a pistol-shot wound, caused by the firing of a pistol by said Orville D. Jewett at No. 182 Front street, Thursday, April 5, 1877."

A DEFAULTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 12.—J. Rodgers, Chief Clerk in the United States Marshal's office, has been discovered to be a defaulter to a large amount. An investigation is now being made of the books and papers connected with the office. At present the total amount of the defalcation is unknown. Rodgers has absconded. The officers are on his track.

THE KIDNAPPING CASE.

COLUMBUS, O., April 12.—The police have discovered that Booker, the abductor, and the boy Willie Havens spent Sunday night at Booker's mother's home in this city, and that they left early in the morning. Booker's mother stated that Booker stole a child some years ago in Virginia, and that she fears he will kill this boy if closely pursued.

RESTITUTION.

PROVIDENCE, R.I., April 11.—The *Journal* states that A. D. Goodwin, of the firm of Warner & Goodwin, of Boston, and absconding United States Vice-Consul at St. John, N. B., has returned to Boston and made restitution of about $7,500.

MURDERED.

ROCKPORT, Mass., April 12.—Charles H. Gilman, of Lowell, a sewing machine agent, was murdered here yesterday. William Williams, his assistant, was arrested on suspicion.

SETTLED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 12.—E. H. Dawson, while drunk at Stanford to-day, shot and killed Samuel Nelson. Cause—blacksmith bill due.

TEN YEARS.

MEMPHIS, April 12.—Hans Morgaum, a notorious character, was to-day sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary for larceny from the prison.

THE CALL BOARD.

What the Provision Men Intend Doing.

The provision men, though defeated in the recent election for Directors of the Call Board by the grain interest, do not propose to sit down and forego their pet scheme—the calling of grain outside of 'Change. They have already taken steps to establish a new Call Board, and a committee are at work on a constitution and by-laws, which are to be submitted to a meeting of all favorable to the call, to be held in a day or two. B. P. Hutchinson is at the head of the movement, and a TRIBUNE reporter in a conversation with him yesterday learned what follows:

"I understand a new Call Board is to be established?" said the reporter.

"Yes," replied Mr. Hutchinson, "we will start on the 1st of May, and call grain."

"What is your object in setting up another Board?"

"Well, it is what the people want. We have always had a call of provisions ever since the fire, and there used to be a call of grain in the old Wigwam in connection with our business. We want it because it is a better way to trade."

"Are there any grain men interested with you?"

"Yes, plenty. There was a strong opposition when we started last year, among a certain class, and they are on that side now. But we propose to let them run their Call Board in their own way. We don't care anything about them. We don't ask them to come with us."

"What advantages do you claim for a general call?"

"It is a much pleasanter, and a very expeditious way of doing business. As much can be done in twenty minutes as in an hour or two on 'Change. Everything is fair and square, and open, and there is no "washing,"—no fictitious sales. All sales are bona fide, and registered in a book."

"There are no 'snaps'?"

"No. The buying and selling is straight."

"Are the provision men united on this matter?"

"I think so, nearly, and a great many grain men are with us. It is only a faction of the grain men who are opposed to the call. We had over 500 in the Board and there wasn't room enough. If we had had a large hall there would have been a thousand."

"Doesn't it interfere with the afternoon session of the Board of Trade?"

"Not at all. The call commences at 2:30, and doesn't last over twenty minutes. The regular Board session begins at 3."

"What objection is there to it, then?"

"Well, some men are opposed to everything. Some of them—the brokers especially—think an open call hurts their business. The strongest opposition comes from them. They want a monopoly. A great many men will not go into the crowd on 'Change. They don't like the rowdyism and fictitious sales. Trades in puts and calls are not allowed on the Call Board. They run them up in the big hall."

"Is it likely that a new Board of Trade will grow out of the movement?"

"No. The New York Board of Trade has nothing to do with the Produce Exchange. There they have a Cotton Exchange, an Oil Exchange, a Gold Exchange, and I don't know how many others. This town has got to be too big for the Board of Trade to have a monopoly of everything. St. Louis runs a Call Board right on 'Change, and Baltimore has just established one. They are springing up all over the country."

"Will the provision men withdraw from 'Change entirely?"

"No."

"You say the opposition comes almost wholly from the brokers?"

"Yes. There may be a little feeling on the Board because some think we might draw from their prestige."

"You are going to run the Call Board anyhow?"

"Yes, if I live; and if I die, there are enough to run it after me. There will be no trouble about it. We will open May 1, and they will not molest us as long as we keep within the bounds of propriety."

RELIGIOUS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., April 12.—The following lay delegates were elected by the Presbytery to-day, to attend the meeting of the General Presbytery at Chicago on the 17th inst.: R. A. Bird, H. B. Bruce, the Rev. Sharp, the Rev. Dellingham, Elder T. H. Thompson, and Elder Regg. After a vote of thanks to the citizens for hospitalities received, and fixing upon Wenona as the next place of meeting, the Presbytery adjourned.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 12.—St. Matthew's Episcopal Church was crowded to-night to witness the administration of confirmation to thirteen applicants. It was performed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop McLaren, of Chicago, assisted by the Rev. W. F. Boyd, of Waukegan. Bishop McLaren preached an able sermon from II. Philippians, ix., 10 and 11.

The Illinois Central Association of Congregational Churches met at the Congregational Church in Chenoa on Tuesday, and adjourned this evening to meet next time at Broughton, Livingston County. Seventeen delegates, mostly active ministers, were present, representing churches in McLean, Livingston, LaSalle, and Tazewell Counties. The Rev. Dana Sherrill, of Forest, acted as Moderator, and J. B. Hingman, of Forest, as Scribe. The Rev. H. G. Pendleton and the Rev. J. V. Willis were appointed delegates to the National Council. The meeting was marked by vigorous discussion, and the reports presented from points in the field show the prosperous condition of the churches.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 12.—The State Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church met to-day, with quite a large attendance, Connersville, Green Castle, Columbus, Hartford City, Brightstown, Laporte, Logansport, Wheatland, Lafayette, Muncie, Attica, Marion, Morris Hill, South Bend, and Russellville, were represented by delegations. Mrs. Stafford, of Russellville, was elected President; Mrs. Chaffee, of Connersville, Secretary. The auxiliary societies submitted reports of their conditions, coupled with statistics of the year. The reports were in the main verbal, and no official record was made of them. They showed the Society throughout the State to be in a very flourishing condition, however, and a large amount of money in the aggregate has been forwarded to the General Treasurer. During the afternoon the Society discussed the questions: "What shall be done to keep up the interest in the auxiliary societies, and how shall we increase our subscription to the funds?" Sessions will continue over Sunday. At the session to-night addresses were made by Mrs. Early, of Laporte, Mrs. Lucy Stagg, of Indianapolis, and Mrs. Willing, of Chicago.

DAYTON, O., April 12.—The sixth annual meeting of the Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society adjourned this evening. The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Robert Harris, Chicago; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. A. M. Bacon, Dundee, Ill.; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Brayman, Chicago; Treasurer, Mrs. C. L. Blodsell, Chicago. Several interesting papers were read and discussed. The meeting then adjourned sine die.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 12.—Owing to the recent illness of the Rev. Dr. A. I. Hobbs, pastor of the Christian Church, Bloomington, the debate on religious tenets, which was to have occurred here between Dr. Hobbs and the Rev. Sawyer, of Beatrice, early in May, was to-day postponed until some near future time.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 12.—The Springfield Presbytery has been in session at Virginia, Cass County, for three days, and adjourned to-day. The Revs. J. D. Jones and Dr. Glover were elected clerical, and Elders J. S. Moore and R. A. Stephenson lay delegates to the General Assembly, which meets in Chicago May next.

FIRES.

AT POMEROY, O.

CINCINNATI, O., April 12.—A fire at Pomeroy, O., broke out in the wareroom of D. Gryer & Son, in the main business portion of the city, last night about 10 o'clock, spread rapidly in every direction, and was not checked until twenty-five business houses, offices, and residences were destroyed. The First National Bank Building is the only one remaining on the west side of Court street, and its third story was gutted by the flames. The total damage, at a low estimate, will reach $100,000.

The principal losses are as follows: A. W. Seebohm, residence, $4,000; insurance, $2,500; Nicholas Klein, furniture store and stock, $34,000; D. M. Reyer & Son, dry goods store, $10,000; insurance, $5,000. Jones, Thomas & Genyemer, hardware, $18,000; insurance, $8,500. Henry Neutzling, saloon and dwelling, $3,500; insurance, $1,800. J. C. Probts & Son, furniture store, $8,000; insurance, $3,500. Jacob Eberfield, dry goods, $5,000; insurance, $1,000. Charles Bichman, jeweler, $2,500; Huttill & Grissell, merchant tailors, $3,500, insurance $1,200; W. J. Pratt, hardware, stock and building, $1,500; Dr. D. C. Whaley, $2,000; S. A. M. Moore, $2,000.

Besides these there were several buildings containing lawyers' offices and doctors' offices, and residences, etc., burned.

A large brick building, occupied by D. Reed, druggist, and the First National Bank, was damaged about $3,000 in the upper part. The Masonic Lodge loses about $3,000 worth of fixtures, etc.

AT LAFAYETTE, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 12.—About 2 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the hay-pressing and feed establishment of C. C. Dutell, on Main street, just east of Sixth, this city. By the prompt action of the Fire Department the main part of the establishment was saved, but four horses and two mules were burned to death. Total loss, $1,000. No insurance. Supposed to have been incendiary.

AT ROSEMONT, ONT.

ROSEMONT, Ont., April 12.—Henderson's Hotel burned last night. John Hare, Bailiff, and a traveler named Lunn were burned to death. Loss, $10,000.

AT PATERSON, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J., April 12.—The Hamilton Mills were burned to-day. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $40,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S.

The benefit of Mr. Will Chapman was remarkable alike for the audience drawn and the entertainment provided. The house was filled from parquette to pit, and as enthusiastic as the most sanguine beneficiary could desire.

The performance opened with the "Dumb Belle," Mrs. Laura E. Dainty taking the leading part. Though well known in Chicago social circles as a reader, she has never before made her appearance on the stage, and her debut was for the purpose of learning the stage business. But much as her friends expected of her, her performance agreeably disappointed them. From the first until the last she completely ignored the audience, and paid studious attention to her part, reading perfectly, and taking the business as if it were something to which she had always been accustomed. Her impersonation was faultless, and she clearly demonstrated her aptitude for the stage.

A new play, written by Mr. Chapman, was announced as the medium by which Mr. Eaton, of the *Times*, Mr. Chisholm, of the *Inter-Ocean*, Mr. Angle, of the *Prairie Farmer*, and Mr. Scott, of the *Hotel Reporter*, were to be brought before the public. But Messrs. Eaton, Chisholm, and Scott forgot the night, and Mr. Angle paid a forfeit of $500 to Mr. Chapman in a neat speech, to which the beneficiary responded felicitously. "Rip Van Winkle" closed the performance late at night.

THE NEW YORK LIQUOR-SELLERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The Excise Commissioners are not issuing any new licenses, and will wait for action by the Legislature. They hold that the licenses issued by them hitherto should be sustained till further enactments. The Liquor-Dealers' Association to-day passed resolutions calling on the Legislature to relieve them from this unpleasant situation. A committee was appointed to act for the protection of the dealers in every way possible. It was admitted that the trade was at the mercy of the Police Commissioners, if they see fit to enforce the law. Mayor Ely told a committee of the liquor-dealers that he was unable personally to do anything for them. The agent of the Temperance Brotherhood has called on the Brooklyn police and excise to close the 1,600 saloons there. The police have not taken action yet, and whether there is to be trouble depends on the relations between the police and Excise Commissioners.

NEW YORK NEEDS IT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The *Times* says that by the decision in the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Gallatin National Bank against the Commissioners of Taxes, New York City has gained two very important suits, and several mooted points have been settled concerning the taxation by the municipal government of National bank shares of stock. By the decision in the first case $11,000,000 are added to the assessment rolls of the city, and in the other case $2,000,000 more were added.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels.

Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is a remedy for nervous debility, impoverished blood, and impaired digestion. Depot, 53 Clark street.

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LAKE NAVIGATION.

LAKE NAVIGATION OPEN.

Goodrich's Steamers on their Routes.

Goods received for all West Shore Ports. Also for St. Joseph, Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Ludington, Manistee, &c.

Office foot of Michigan-av.

T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

OIL-TANKS.



WILSON & EVENDEN, OIL TANKS AND SHIPPING CANS. 47 & 49 West Lake Street, CHICAGO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Considerable Proportion of Maturing Paper Renewed.

Enforcing the Currency-Laws—The Boston Clearing-House.

The Produce Markets Moderately Active—Provisions Steadier, but Tend Downward.

Wheat and Corn Weak—Other Breadstuffs Firm—The "Call-Board" Difficulty.

FINANCIAL.

There are a good many applications from makers of paper now maturing to have it renewed. The general demand for loans remains light. Board-of-Trade operators are not borrowing much, and this is also true of the mercantile and miscellaneous customers of the banks. There is a surplus of loanable funds.

Rates of discount are 8@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers. On the street, rates are about the same, with a light supply of paper.

New York exchange sold between banks at 50@75c per $1,000 premium.

ENFORCING THE CURRENCY LAWS.

The Treasurer of the United States has been directed by Secretary Sherman to keep as a special fund, separate and apart from all other money in the Treasury, the legal-tender notes received in exchange for silver coin, under the provisions of the first section of the joint resolution for the issue of silver coin, approved July 22, 1876. These notes will be held for the purpose of redeeming the fractional currency. The issue of this order by Secretary Sherman shows that the joint resolution referred to must have been disregarded by his predecessors. The resolution reads as follows:

The "notes so received in exchange," for silver coin, "shall be kept as a special fund separate and apart from all other money in the Treasury, and be issued only upon the retirement and destruction of a like amount of fractional currency received at the Treasury in payment of dues to the United States, and said fractional currency, when so substituted, shall be destroyed and held as part of the Sinking Fund, as provided in the act approved April 17, 1876."

The amount of legal-tenders that has been received for silver and is to be kept hereafter as a separate fund is now about $10,000,000. A similar course might be pursued with regard to the fund for the retirement of National Bank notes. This now amounts to $16,144,644. The law requires only that the fund be placed on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States, but Secretary Sherman has the power to direct that it be kept apart from all other moneys in the Treasury. As a consequence of the neglect of the previous administrations of the Treasury to keep by themselves the legal-tenders received for subsidiary silver, Secretary Sherman, it is said by a Washington correspondent, will have to trench on the currency-balance of the Treasury to the extent of having to resort to public gold sales.

THE SILK FRAUDS.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* has its doubts about the reported immense frauds in the importation of silk. It says that last month a careful reappraisement was made in the case of $1,000,000 worth of silk said to have been greatly undervalued for the purpose of defrauding the revenue. A large number of experts in the silk trade were examined, and there was no suspicion of whitewashing either in the inquiry or the result. The appraisers in this case reported an increase of valuations on the silk to an amount ranging between 1¼ and 6¼ per cent, without penalty, as a fair settlement, and they entirely acquitted the importers of any intention to defraud the Treasury. The importers allege that in this and several other cases like it which have occurred the action of the officials in the New York Custom-House is attributable to the influence of jealous domestic manufacturers.

THE BOSTON CLEARING-HOUSE.

The annual meeting of the Clearing-House Association was held in the rooms of the Association. By the report of the manager it appears that the aggregate exchanges for the past year have been $2,300,099,683. The aggregate balances received and paid during the same time have been $321,750,300; average monthly clearings, $191,674,973; balances, $26,812,525. Compared with last year the clearings show a decrease of 6 per cent. The following-named gentlemen were chosen officers for the year ensuing: Chairman of the Association, James H. Beal, President of the Second National Bank; Clearing-House Committee, Thomas Lamb, President of the New England National Bank; A. D. Hodges, President of the Washington National Bank; Benjamin E. Bates, President of the National Bank of Commerce; Samuel H. Walley, President of the National Revere Bank; and John Cummings, President of the Shawmut National Bank.—*Boston Advertiser, April 10.*

SELLING BONDS FOR GREENBACKS.

The New York *Daily Bulletin* objects to the suggestion of the New York *Tribune* that the Secretary of the Treasury sell bonds for greenbacks. It reminds the *Tribune* that the National Banks are required to keep on hand at all times 25 per cent in legal money of their entire liabilities except bank notes, and that it would be impossible for them to do so were one or two hundred millions of greenbacks withdrawn.

TOO MUCH SILVER.

A good many of the banks are complaining of a surplus of silver, and it is suggested that the Treasurer of the United States notify the National Banks that he will hereafter redeem silver coin in certificates, greenbacks, or National-Bank notes, at the various Sub-Treasuries, in order to relieve the banks of their surplus of silver.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 105¾@106 in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 94⅛@94⅜ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	486½	488¼
France	515	512½
Belgium	514⅜	511⅞
Switzerland	514⅜	511⅞
Germany	95	95¾
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark	27	27⅜
Austria	....	47

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	113¾	113⅞
United States 5-20s of '65	108⅝	109
U. S. 5-20s of '65—January and July	108⅝	109¼
U. S. 5-20s of '67—January and July	111⅞	112⅛
U. S. 5-20s of '68—January and July	113⅝	114
United States 10-40s	111⅞	112⅛
United States new 5s of '81	111⅛	111⅛
United States currency 6s	123⅝	....

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ℔ ct. bonds	*107	*108
Chicago City 7 ℔ ct. sewerage	*107	*108
Chicago City 7 ℔ ct. water loan	*107	*108
Cook County 7 ℔ ct. bonds (long)	*107	*108
North Chicago 7 ℔ ct. bonds (L. Park)	*95	....
City Railway, South Side, ex div	150	153
City Railway, West Side	172½	175
City Railway, North Side, ex div	128	135
Traders' Insurance Company, ex div	122	125
Chamber of Commerce, ex div	68	71
Exposition stock	30	35

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Gold strong; opened at 105¾, advanced to 106⅛, closing at 106. Carrying rates, 1@3.

Silver at London 54⅛d. Here, silver bars 121 in greenbacks and 116 in gold. Silver coin ¾ discount.

Governments moderately active and very strong. Railroad bonds at the close were generally firm. State securities were steady.

The opening of business on the Stock Exchange this morning seemed to indicate a continuation of the general depression of yesterday. An auction sale of considerable amounts of Northwestern common and Rock Island shares and other securities was announced to take place at noon—which naturally tended to unsettle values. Northwestern common and Rock Island took another surge downwards, and a weak spot was developed in St. Paul shares, all of which caused a ragged sort of market, and there were not wanting evidences of tendency towards a panic. This, however, was averted, first by an announcement that the stocks advertised for sale were withdrawn, and second by the heavy purchases of stocks, generally by some of the leading bears who saw plainly that a crisis was approaching. Under these circumstances the downward course of prices was arrested, and for a time higher figures were attained.

During the afternoon the market was irregular and unsettled, frequently swaying to and fro between firmness and depression until near the close, when stocks became firmer, and prices recovered ¾ to 2¾c from the lowest point of the afternoon. Throughout the day several liquidations took place, and considerable amounts of stock held as collateral for loans were sold out as the market would take them. The market at the final close was active, with a better feeling. The trunk roads were strengthened by a rumor from Chicago that the managers of rail lines and of large vessels on the lakes have had a conference, at which they agreed to sustain freight rates, and they will not be allowed to drop below 25 cents per cwt. The banks and trust companies, which hold considerable quantities of Northwestern common and preferred, and Northwestern gold bonds, also Rock Island and Winona & St. Paul bonds as "security for loans to H. Kennedy & Co., have decided not to throw them on the market. James R. Keene, a California capitalist, was a buyer of Rock Island to-day to the extent of 10,000 shares, and other prominent speculators were also purchasers to a large extent in the Stock Exchange.

There seems to be a genuine determination to sustain this security at about present prices.

Western Union was exceptionally strong throughout.

Transactions were 263,000 shares, of which 8,000 were Pacific Mail, 48,000 Western Union, 10,000 Northwestern, 39,000 Rock Island, 19,000 St. Pauls, 33,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 New York Central, 17,000 Michigan Central, 47,000 Lackawanna, and 13,000 Delaware & Hudson.

Money active; 2@7; closing at 2; prime mercantile paper, 3½@5.

Customs receipts, $316,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $566,000.

Clearings, $41,000,000.

Sterling, long, 486¼; short, 488¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	113¾	New 5s	111⅛
Coupons, '65	108⅝	New 4½s	107⅛
New	109¼	10-40s	111⅜
Coupons, '67	112⅜	Coupons do	112⅛
Coupons, '68	114¼	Currency 6s	123¾

STOCKS.

Western Union	57⅞	C., C., C. & I. C.	21
Quicksilver	13½	New Jersey Central	8¼
Quicksilver pfd	18	Rock Island	90⅝
Pacific Mail	16	St. Paul	13
Mariposa	4	St. Paul pfd	43⅜
Mariposa preferred	4½	Wabash	5
Adams Express	98	Fort Wayne	95
Wells-Fargo	83	Terre Haute	2
American Express	52	Terre Haute pfd	10
United States	43¼	C. & A.	90
New York Central	91⅞	C. & A. pfd	104
Erie	6¼	Ohio & Mississippi	3⅜
Erie pfd	15	Del. & Lack	52⅛
Harlem	138	A. & P. Telegraph	20
Harlem pfd	135	Missouri Pacific	1⅛
Michigan Central	39¾	Indiana Central	2
Panama	85	C., B. & Q.	99
Union Pacific	64	Hannibal & St. Jo	9⅛
Lake Shore	47¼	Central Pacific bonds	107⅞
Illinois Central	46⅞	U. P. bonds	104
Cleveland & Pittsburg	85½	U. P. land-grant	100
Northwestern	17⅝	U. P. sinking-fund	92⅝
Northwestern pfd	....		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	43¾	Virginia, new	32
Tennessee, new	43	Missouri	105⅛
Virginia, old	32		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Board:

Alpha	11¼	Justice	8⅛
Belcher	6¾	Kentuck	4⅜
Best & Belcher	21¾	Leopard	2⅛
Bullion	8⅝	Mexican	10¼
Con. Virginia	36¼	Northern Belle	22
California	40¼	Overman	20¼
Chollar	28¼	Ophir	14¼
Confidence	5⅛	Raymond & Ely	4
Caledonia	3	Silver Hill	2⅛
Crown Point	6⅛	Savage	4
Exchequer	3⅝	Segregated Belcher	30
Empire	3⅞	Sierra Nevada	4⅛
Hale & Norcross	3	Union Consolidated	5
Imperial	1	Yellow Jacket	7⅛
Julia Consolidated	2⅛		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, April 12.—Consols, money and account, 95⅜.

United States Bonds—'65s, 102⅞, ex-dividend; '67s, 108⅞; 10-40s, 109; new 5s, 107, ex-dividend; New York Central, 91; Erie, 6⅛; preferred, 16; Illinois Central, 46.

PARIS, April 12.—Rentes, 105f 90c.

The specie in the Bank of France decreased 17,600,000f the past week.

FRANKFORT, April 12.—United States Bonds—New 5s, 103⅛.

LIFE INSURANCE.

LIFE-INSURANCE EXPENSES AND THE DIFFICULTIES OF MAKING JUST COMPARISONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Whoever should undertake to defend any life company in America from a charge of mismanagement in respect to one or the other of the items of unjust dealings with its retiring policy-holders, extravagant salaries and perquisites to officers, or excessive commissions to agents, would assume a task of extraordinary dimensions.

But a tolerably accurate comparison can be made, taking all the expenses together, though it is rendered difficult by the methods adopted by some companies to illegitimately increase their premium income. And in any attempt to make such comparisons there is great room for error, through oversight or design.

An illustration of these difficulties occurs in the letter signed "Fair Play," published in your issue of the 11th inst., in which a comparison is made between a New York and Connecticut company, apparently greatly to the disadvantage of the latter. But "Fair Play" states the commissions paid by the former in 1875 as $482,357, whereas this company's report shows the payments to have been $762,365 in 1875, $800,499 in 1874, and $835,400 in 1873.

Added to this error is the fictitious manner in which this company's premium receipts are swelled by adding into its income the whole amount of the dividend declared, as explained in your issue of the 8th inst. by extracts from the Massachusetts Insurance Commissioner's report for 1874. With these errors corrected, the New York Company would appear to the greatest disadvantage.

The nearest to a true test of the relative standing of life-companies, in respect to their expenses, which is attainable, is the ratio of expenses to the amount of insurance carried. The last two reports of the Massachusetts Insurance Commissioner contain such calculations, from which the following table is compiled, showing the cost for each $1,000 of insurance carried, in eight companies, which are the oldest and the largest in Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, for periods of three, six, and eleven years:

	Three years.	Six years.	Eleven years.
New Jersey	$5.10	$5.23	$5.42
Connecticut	5.50	5.47	5.76
Massachusetts	5.06	5.56	5.96
Vermont	5.50	6.28	5.95
New York	5.70	5.45	6.50
Pennsylvania	7.01	6.63	*8.67
Wisconsin	7.70	7.92	9.20
Maine	9.83	9.17	9.22

*This ratio is for eight years, the Pennsylvania company having done business in Massachusetts only since 1868.

It is scarcely necessary to state that any comparisons relating to the business of life insurance should cover a term of years in order to be of any value.

Other things being equal, of course the company doing the largest business and carrying the largest amount of insurance, ought to show the lowest percentage of expenses, but it would appear that one of the smallest of them shows a more favorable ratio than the largest in the country. R. W. H.

SOME MORE PERTINENT REMARKS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 12.—There are numerous indications that a feeling of insecurity in regard to a number of life-insurance companies is gradually creeping over the public mind. More than the usual number of inquiries are made about the condition of this company or that company, and the names of not a few are mentioned as being in an unsound condition. I too, like "Fair Play," must heartily respond to your editorial in this matter, and hope that there will be not only the "fullest investigation of the management of all companies—the amounts paid on commission to agents and officers—by legislative authority or otherwise;" but searching examinations may be made as to the *character* of their assets as well.

Life insurance is full of detail, which the general public have neither opportunity nor disposition to investigate, but among many others there are *two* questions which if answered truthfully will give a business man a fair idea of whether a company is *sound* or not. The first is: Has the Company the full amount in *available* funds or in loans (not on policies, but on first-class security), that can certainly be converted into cash with which to reinsure its risks? Second, What portion of its assets are *unrealized*?

The recent failure of life-insurance companies, and the very small figure cut by *their* premium note assets when wanted as a basis of consolation to their policy-holders, suggests the tabulation of the following table taken from the Company's own sworn statements, as compiled in the latest report of the Commission for the State of Massachusetts, Jan. 1, 1876, which exhibits the proportion of this class of assets to the total assets,—reported by the principal life-insurance companies in this country:

Name of Company.	Premium notes and loans on policies.	Total assets.
Ætna, Hartford, Conn.	$4,217,607	$21,882,291
American Popular, N. Y.	130,607	754,261
Atlantic Mutual, N. Y.	240,496	1,281,938
Berkshire, Mass.	204,351	3,081,570
Brooklyn, N. Y.	431,493	2,450,060
Charter Oak, Conn.	3,506,138	13,518,922
Connecticut Mutual, Conn.	6,780,587	48,410,594
Continental, N. Y.	1,937,700	6,229,483
Equitable, N. Y.	None	28,585,040
Globe Mutual, N. Y.	None	4,372,698
Home Mutual, N. Y.	1,093,694	4,180,672
Homeopathic, N. Y.	None	637,707
John Hancock, Mass.	373,838	2,780,891
Knickerbocker, N. Y.	2,820,060	7,132,873
Life Association, Mo.	801,270	3,043,538
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.	986,053	6,070,857
Metropolitan, N. Y.	274,803	1,974,109
Manhattan, N. Y.	2,180,500	8,977,473
Mutual Life, N. Y.	None	78,534,078
Mutual Benefit, N. J.	5,843,852	31,322,577
National, Vt.	31,935	1,846,750
National, U. S. A. of D. C.	62,443	3,869,070
New England Mutual, Mass.	2,388,459	14,352,828
New York, N. Y.	883,738	30,561,983
Northwestern, Wis.	4,142,780	17,044,051
Penn Mutual, Pa.	700,354	5,378,499
Phœnix Mutual, Conn.	3,366,978	10,140,322
Provident Life & Trust, Pa.	103,787	3,093,155
Security Life, N. Y.	1,633,205	3,683,900
State Mutual, Mass.	25,449	1,926,557
The Travelers	None	3,682,699
United States, N. Y.	179,033	4,621,168
Union Mutual, Maine	2,208,536	9,158,664
Universal, N. Y.	1,269,503	5,442,835
Vermont, Vt.	6,744	176,435
Washington, N. Y.	None	4,835,393

Who can tell what the aggregate of the $6,730,507 premium-notes, as reported by one of the above-named companies, is worth?

It is a well known fact that about one-third of all policies of life-insurance "lapse,"—that is, the policy-holder, after paying one or two annual premiums and given one or a dozen notes, or as it is sometimes called "post-mortem dividend," for deferred portions of the premium, neglects to pay, and the policy is forfeited. His notes remain with the company, but the company *cannot collect* them, and to all intents and purposes they are worthless. It would probably put a different aspect upon the condition of many companies if it could be known how much of the large assets they report is made up of this kind of *stuff*.

The vital questions in regard to companies whose liabilities run up into millions are, What proportion do their assets bear to their liabilities? And what proportion are *real*?

It is to be hoped, also, that the time will soon come when life-insurance will be divested of the "dividend" delusion, and so save the average policy-holder an amount of wrong and disappointment that can only be fully appreciated by us who have "been there." Respectfully,

"FAIR-PLAY" No. 2.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, April 12:

CITY PROPERTY.

Fry st, 240 ft e of Chase st, s f, 24x122 ft, dated April 9	$ 800
Johnson place, 196 6-10 ft n of Thirty-ninth st, w f, 22x128 ft, with building, dated April 10	6,500
West Adams st, 19 ft w of Oakley st, n f, 20x76¾ ft, with building, dated April 12	6,500
Seymour av, 291 ft s of North av, w f, 25x126 3-10 ft, dated April 11	550
Michigan av, 225 ft n of Thirty-third st, w f, 25x143 7-10 ft, with building, dated April 3	8,500
Sherman st, n of Polk st, e f, 35¼x106 ft, with buildings, dated April 3	15,500

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Forty-fifth st, 30 4-10 ft w of Bissell st, n f, 25x125¼ ft, dated April 9	$ 400
Lot 24 in Periolat's s 147 ft of Block 4 in Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated June 14, 1876	3,500

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Flour, brls	7,012	4,902	14,028	9,618
Wheat, bu	5,530	29,557	50,488	24,213
Corn, bu	81,651	56,980	86,294	15,160
Oats, bu	36,351	14,910	84,094	5,374
Rye, bu	350	1,260	375	400
Barley, bu	2,580	2,800	3,916	2,323
Grass seed, lbs	53,147	12,945	266,971	79,154
Flaxseed, lbs	34,200	38,000	21,000	244,234
B. corn, lbs	......	50,230	60,540	20,250
C. meats, lbs	205,505	62,550	1,810,355	454,914
Beef, tcs	......	......	100	......
Beef, brls	......	......	75	30
Pork, brls	287	75	3,735	3,229
Lard, lbs	64,840	10,250	1,299,399	150,350
Tallow, lbs	31,690	60,582	77,228	22,750
Butter, lbs	71,010	22,121	75,280	21,785
D. hogs, No	33	137	......	......
Live hogs, No	13,073	16,008	5,680	3,688
Cattle, No	5,344	4,774	3,933	4,332
Sheep, No	532	1,959	526	1,616
Hides, lbs	131,717	188,880	236,271	24,750
Highwines, brls	100	312	8	497
Wool, lbs	190,663	6,883	121,500	53,330
Potatoes, bu	4,038	2,076	400	720
Coal, tons	1,669	1,862	405	642
Hay, tons	10	100	30	21
Lumber, m	211	248	1,036	1,823
Shingles, m	395	550	940	573
Salt, brls	2,073	1	2,095	2,845
Poultry, lbs	6,575	13,008	1,350	......
Poultry, coops	8	9	......	......
Game, pkgs	5	7	......	......
Eggs, pkgs	1,528	854	132	86
Cheese, bxs	431	546	254	167
G. apples, brls	562	223	......	......
Beans, bu	44	27	59	83

Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumption: 8,658 bu wheat, 3,881 bu corn, 1,164 bu oats, 1,041 bu rye, 2,061 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Thursday morning: 3 cars No. 2 N. W. wheat, 1 car No. 2 spring, 3 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected do (10 wheat); 12 cars high-mixed corn, 14 cars new do, 27 cars new mixed, 33 cars No. 2 corn, 26 cars rejected do, 3 cars no grade (115 corn); 4 cars white oats, 6 cars No. 2 do, 10 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (21 oats); 4 cars No. 2 rye, 2 cars No. 3 barley, 1 car rejected do. Total, 153 cars, or 65,000 bu. Inspected out: 67,257 bu wheat, 41,119 bu corn, 11,568 bu oats, 1,643 bu rye, and 8,346 bu barley.

Still there is trouble about the grain call, and it appears to be in this wise: The gentlemen who are in favor of the same are understood to be circulating a subscription-paper to raise the sum of $25,000. If so much be done, it is proposed to expend the money in opening a Call Board, which shall be free to the public for the first six months, and liberally supplied with commercial dispatches from all points. It is also whispered that they intend to break up the present Call Board to-day, and organize a new company under the general law of the State; then to elect their first officers for a term of five years, so that there may be no more "capturing" between now and the next predicted time for the winding up of the world with all its stocks and bonds. On the other hand, a paper was circulated on 'Change yesterday, the signers of which pledged themselves not to attend any other Call Board after the discontinuance of the present one, and to notify their customers to that effect.

The situation is certainly an unfortunate one. We have no desire to misrepresent the facts; and we suppose that any two or more men have the right, legal as well as moral, to do a legitimate business between themselves in any way that is mutually agreeable. But it does seem that the grain call is not really wanted by more than two or three men at the outside, their supporters voting with them because they do not wish to displease influential men. The rest are all opposed to the grain call, either actively or silently; alleging that it is not a way of doing business suited to the grain trade. It may be thought that if they do not like it they can easily stay away. But the trouble is, that commission-men receive orders to buy or sell when the market touches certain figures, which are named as limits; and, if those limits should be touched only on the call, and the orders be unfilled, the commission-merchant would be very apt to lose his customers. They may thus feel obliged to attend, nolens volens.

The case is, therefore, one of peculiar trial. The great majority of commission-men are fair enough to want others to worship Mammon in their own way, if it would not jeopardize the business of themselves. As it is, they feel obliged to protest against what they hold to be a disposition on the part of a very few men to lord it over the many by the ability to swing a few million dollars in the faces of the aforesaid crowd.

The Chicago produce markets were active yesterday and irregular, though much steadier than the previous day, when the Exchange was wild with excitement. Provisions were steadier, and oats were firmer, while wheat and corn weakened in reaction from the sharp advance of the previous day. The news was favorable for strength, except that from New York, which would probably be reported quiet if the whole cereal crop of the United States should change hands there in one day. Gold was higher, or rather United States currency was lower, and the news from Europe indicated it as probable that active hostilities will commence with the expiration of the armistice to-day. But the weather here was fine, and the war was not actually begun. There was a fair volume of business done in the forwarding line.

The demand for dry goods was unabated, and the day's sales made a large aggregate. Buyers were present in liberal numbers, and the mails also brought orders from all parts of the interior. Prices were fairly steady. No price-changes were noted in groceries. An improved demand was reported by jobbers generally, and the tenor of prices was steadier. Dried fruits remain quiet, with prices favoring the buyer. Fish received a fair share of attention, and were quoted unchanged in prices. Nothing new was developed in the butter and cheese markets. Leather, tobacco, bagging, coal, and wood sold to a moderate extent at previous figures. Oils remained unchanged. There was an increased call for paints and colors.

The lumber market was fairly active. Orders are coming in from the interior, and the local trade is improving. Prices are irregular, especially for those grades that happen to be in large supply. Now and then a cargo comes in, but the receipts by water are not likely to be important for ten days or more. Some of the mills will probably be running soon, but others are likely to be delayed by a scarcity of logs, which may continue for some time, as the water in several rivers is known to be so low that the drives cannot be started. Hardware was steady and in fair interior demand. The wool, hop, and broom-corn markets were unchanged. Hay was steady and the better grades were in fair request, chiefly for shipment. Green fruits were in good local request. The seed market was more active, all varieties being in demand, and closed firm. Poultry was steady and eggs lower.

Lake freights were in fair demand at unchanged figures, at 3c for corn to Buffalo; at which rate room was taken for 260,000 bu.

Rail freights were quoted steady at the recent advance: To New York, 30c per 100 lbs on grain and 40c on meats. To Boston, Portland, and Providence, 35c on grain and 45c on provisions. To interior New England points, 35c on grain. To Liverpool, 44@45c, specie, on grain, and 47@48c on provisions.

KANSASWARD.

The stock of wheat in Kansas City was reduced about 80,000 bu last week. Last Saturday the stocks were 95,435 bu wheat, and 88,339 bu corn.

A well-known firm in Concordia, Kan., writes as follows:

Owing to the grasshopper prospects last fall there was comparatively little fall grain sown. What was planted is now promising—looking well. As regards spring grain, it is our opinion that not more than one-half the usual amount has been planted. Most of the farmers are somewhat intimidated with the grasshopper prospects. Most all are calculating on planting corn, in case the small grain is destroyed. Opinions vary greatly. Some argue that the 'hoppers will do no harm, and others the contrary. But we have seen "Mr. 'Hopper" for several years, and it is our honest opinion that the entire crop *of all kinds* is destined to be totally consumed by him, our hopes to the contrary notwithstanding. There are enough eggs on one quarter section to devour the whole country. The last few days of warm weather has hatched out myriads of them, and it will doubtless take till May 1 to hatch them all. In case of a late season and the early disappearance of the 'hoppers, it may be possible for us to get a corn crop, but it is considered that things must be far more favorable than usual. There is considerable old grain in the country yet, away from the railroad,—corn principally,—and as a whole we are better prepared to stand a siege with the 'hoppers than ever before.

FOREIGN IMPORTS.

Goods received at Chicago Customs April 12, 1877: H. H. Hayden, 903 sacks of salt, 30 doz of dunnage mats; Peter Schuttler, 30 kegs of wrought nails; J. V. Farwell & Co., 12 cases dry goods; Adams & Westlake Manufacturing Company, 102 boxes tin plate; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 150 boxes tin plate; Field, Leiter & Co., 4 cases of dry goods; Andersen, Olsen & Co., 1 case of manufacturing woolens; Stettauer Bros. & Co., 2 cases of manufacturing woolens; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 4 cases of dry goods; L. C. Huck, 2,000 bu barley; Lill & Bullen, 2,500 bu barley. Amount collected, $9,214.60.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active in the aggregate, and steadier. The market was firm in the first half of the session, because hogs were quoted firmer at the Stock-Yards. But there was little demand, and the interest waned, the offerings being large enough to cause a slight decline. Liverpool quotations are higher on lard, and easier on meats. The stocks of produce are being materially reduced by free shipments.

MESS PORK—Was quiet, and declined 12½c per brl, but recovered at the close to only 2½@5c below the latest prices of Wednesday. Sales were reported of 70 brls cash at $14.25; 9,000 brls seller May at $14.22½@14.37½; and 5,750 brls seller June at $14.35@14.50. Total, 14,820 brls. The market closed steady at $14.25 for round lots of cash or seller April; $14.30@14.32½ seller May; $14.42½@14.45 seller June. Seller the year was quoted at $12.50@13.00.

Prime mess pork was nominal at $12.25@12.50, and extra prime sold (250 brls) at $9.50.

LARD—Was quiet and easier, declining 5@7½c per 100 lbs, though Liverpool was quoted 3d per cwt higher, and closed firmer at a shade below the latest figures of Wednesday. Sales were reported of 140 tcs cash at $9.42½; 7,250 tcs seller May at $9.45@9.52½; and 3,750 tcs seller June at $9.55@9.62½. Total, 10,640 tcs. The market closed firm at $9.42½@9.45 for round lots cash or seller April; $9.50@9.52½ seller May; and $9.60@9.62½ seller June.

MEATS—Were rather more active, with little change in prices, though the market inclined to firmness. Short-ribs were stronger at the outset, but weakened under free offerings. Hams were easier. There was little demand for export. Sales were reported of 150 tcs sweet-pickled shoulders at 5¾c; 10,000 lbs cash shoulders at 4¾c; 100 boxes long-clears at 7⅛c; 100 boxes long-and-short clears at 7⅜c; 70 boxes long-cut hams at 9¾c seller May; 300 tcs sweet-pickled hams (14 lbs) at 9c; and 1,450,000 lbs short-ribs at $7.50@7.57½ per 100 lbs seller May, and $7.62½@7.70 seller June. The market closed at the following range of prices on future deliveries, and with buyers at the quotations for cash lots, either loose or boxed. The premium on May over cash is only about 5@7½c per 100 lbs:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	Long clears.	Short clears.
Green	4¾	7¼	7¼	7⅜
Loose, part salted	4⅝	7¼	7⅛	7⅜
Boxed	5	7⅝	7⅝	8
May, loose	4¾	7⅜	7⅜	7⅝
June, loose	5	7⅝	7⅝	8

Long and short clears quoted at 7⅜c cash or April, and 7⅝c seller May. Cumberlands quiet at 7@7½c; long cut hams, 9@9½c, all boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 8@8¾c. Green hams, 7@8c.

Bacon quoted at 6c for shoulders, 8¼@8¾c for short ribs, 8¾@9c for short clears, 10@11½c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 5@8c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $10.75@11.00 for mess; $11.75@12.00 for extra mess; and $19.50@20.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 7¼@7½c for city, and 7@7¼c for country lots, the inside for No. 2.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in very good demand, with limited offerings, and firm at the advance of Wednesday, notwithstanding the weakness in wheat. The stocks in the hands of dealers are very much reduced, and some holders quoted flour scarce. Sales were reported of 175 brls winters on private terms; 1,425 brls spring extras partly at $5.40@7.00; 200 brls spring superfines at $5.00; and 150 brls rye flour partly at $4.60. Total, 1,950 brls. The market closed firm at the following range of prices: Choice winters, $8.00@8.25; medium do, $7.50@7.75; common do, $7.00@7.25; choice Minnesota spring, $7.50@8.00; medium do, $6.75@7.25; choice patents, $9.00@10.00; medium do, $8.25@9.00; common do, $8.00@8.50; choice family flours (spring), $6.75@7.25; medium do, $6.50@6.75; shipping extras, $6.25; choice spring superfines, $5.00@5.25; medium do, $4.25@4.75. Rye flour, $4.50@4.75.

BRAN—Was in good demand and again lower. Sales were 70 tons at $15.75@16.00 per ton on track, and $16.00 free on board cars.

MIDDLINGS—Sale was made of 10 tons fine at $17.50 per ton free on board car.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $16.00@16.25 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was active, and irregular, within wider limits. The market was quite weak early, declining 3¾c per bu, subsequently improved 3c, and closed 2c lower than the latest prices of Wednesday; though the foreign news was favorable to holders, while the receipts here were again very small, with comparatively large shipments. The early advices from England reported prices 1s@1s 6d higher than on Tuesday, and the French and English country markets generally dearer; but Liverpool was quiet, and the quoted advance was not so great as had been indicated by the dispatches of the previous day. Added to this was the fact that the more nervous among the shorts had already filled in during Wednesday's excitement, so that there was less demand. Thereupon the crowd began to sell, and the consequence was a decidedly weak feeling till the ticker quoted a further rise in Liverpool, and private advices reported the Russian troops were moving towards the "Rubicon," when the market turned upward, but fell again later under a continued pressure to sell. It was understood that our market is much more *even* than usual, and a good many operators thought it wise to put out lines of shorts, believing that present prices are too high to be long sustained. There was less demand for shipment, but inquiries were received from England asking the price at which wheat could be had down there. Seller May opened with sales at $1.38¼@1.39¼, sold at $1.39¼, receded to $1.38¾, advanced irregularly to $1.41½, and declined to $1.39⅜ at the close. Seller June sold at $1.38⅛@1.42, closing at $1.40⅛; and July sold at $1.39@1.39¾, being about ¼c below May. Seller the month or regular No. 2 spring, ranged nominally at $1.34½@1.37, closing at $1.36¼. Cash sales were reported of 104,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.34⅝@1.36¾; 800 bu do (gilt-edged receipts) at $1.38; 1,800 bu No. 3 do at $1.25@1.27⅞, the inside for 4c storage; 800 bu rejected at $1.08@1.12; and 1,000 bu by sample at $1.15@1.45. Total, 108,400.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was quiet and strong. Sales were 700 bu No. 2 (4c storage) at $1.49; 350 bu by sample at $1.35 on track; and 2,000 bu do at $1.35@1.50 free on board cars. Total, 3,050 bu.

CORN—Was active and irregularly easier. The market declined 1¼c, and closed ⅝c lower than the previous evening. Liverpool was quoted stiff, on cargoes, and New York was fairly active, while our receipts were rather small, and there were free withdrawals from store, with freight-room taken for 260,000 bu by lake; but the market fell off in sympathy with wheat, though there were a good many buying orders in hand, some of which had been received the previous day and unfilled then. The trading was chiefly for future, graded lots for present delivery being slow; but samples were in good demand, and relatively stronger, being wanted both for local consumption and for shipment. Seller May sold early at 44c, delivered to 44⅛c, improved to 45⅛c, fell back to 44¾c, and closed at 44¾c. Seller June sold at 43⅞@46⅛c, closing at 45⅛c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, ranged at 41¾@42⅝c, closing at 42c asked; when gilt-edged receipts of do, or high-mixed, closed at 44⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 9,000 bu No. 2 at 42@42⅝c; 18,800 bu do (gilt-edged receipts) at 44@45⅛c; 7,200 bu new high mixed at 39@42c, the inside for regular; 1,200 bu new mixed at 41½c (2c storage); 2,800 bu rejected at 39@41c; 1,200 bu ears at 47c on track; 6,800 bu shelled, by sample, at 42@43⅛c on track; and 15,200 bu do at 43@44c free on board cars. Total, 62,200 bu.

OATS—Were again moderately active early, closing quiet and ⅛@¼c higher than on the previous evening. The trading was principally in May, with something doing in June at about the prices for the first-named future. The receipts were fair, and the reported shipments large, and New York was quoted quiet and firm. Cash oats were quiet at 37⅛@37¼c for gilt-edged receipts, and regular were nominal at 34¾@35c. Seller May opened at 37⅛c, sold at 37⅜c up to 37⅝c, and closed at 37⅜c. June sold at 37⅛@37⅜c, closing at about 37⅜c. Samples were active. Cash sales were reported of 3,000 bu No. 2 gilt-edged at 37@37⅛c; 10,800 bu by sample at 30@40c on track; and 6,000 bu do at 36@40c free on board. Total, 19,800 bu.

RYE—Was in better request and firmer under moderate offerings. Regular No. 2 sold at 72c, and fresh receipts at 73@73½c. April was quiet at 72c and May at 74c. Cash sales were reported of 12,900 bu No. 2 at 72@73½c.

BARLEY—Was quiet and unchanged. The trading was confined to No. 3, which sold at 32½c in R. I., and at 35c in A., D. & Co.'s. No. 2 in specified houses was quoted at 60@65c, with some holders asking more, but there was little demand and no sales. Old No. 2 sold at 35c. Seller the month was inactive at 56@56½c. May was quoted at 52@53c. Samples were quiet. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu old No. 2 at 35c; 800 bu No. 3 at 32½@35c; 400 bu by sample at 48c on track. Total, 3,200 bu.

FIRST CALL.

Wheat—225,000 bu at $1.36¾@1.36⅛ cash, $1.39¼@1.40⅛ for May, $1.40⅛@1.41⅛ for June, and $1.39 for July.

Corn—Sales 45,000 bu at 45c for May, and 45⅛c for June.

Mess pork—Sales 1,750 brls at $14.30 seller May, and $14.45 seller June.

Lard—250 tcs seller May at $9.50.

LATEST.

Mess pork was quiet and easy. Sales 1,750 brls at $14.30@14.32½ for May, and $14.45 for June. Also 250 brls extra prime pork at $9.50.

Lard was easier, with sales of 1,750 tcs at $9.45@9.50 for May, and $9.57½ for June.

Short ribs were steady, with sales of 100,000 lbs for May at $7.52½.

Wheat was active and irregular, advancing early ¾c, then selling off 1¾c on the strength of a telegram from New York that an armistice of nine days had been concluded by Russia and Turkey. May sold at $1.40⅛ at one time, then declined to $1.38⅜, and closed at $1.38¾, being 1c lower than at the close of 'Change. June closed at $1.39¾. A sale of 15,000 bu No. 3 was reported at $1.26 (4c storage).

Corn was active and ⅜c lower, in sympathy with wheat. May sold at 44⅜@45⅛c, and closed at 44⅝c. June sold at 44⅞@45⅛c, and closed at 44⅞@45c.

Oats were weak, closing ⅛@¼c lower at 37¼@37⅜c for May.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was moderately active and easier, closing at $14.25 for May, and $14.35@14.37½ for June, with sales of 3,250 brls at given quotations.

Lard was quiet and easier at $9.45@9.47½ for May, and $9.57½ for June. Sales 750 tcs at $9.45 seller May.

Short ribs were steady, with sales of 100,000 lbs at $7.50 seller May.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at $2.05@2.10.

BROOM-CORN—Was quiet and unchanged. Following are the quotations: Choice green hurl, 5½@7c; medium hurl, red tipped, 4½@5c; green brush, with enough to work it, 5@5½c; red tipped, with do, 4@4½c; red do, 3@3½c; green covers and inside, 4@5c; red tipped do, 3@3½c; inside brush, 3@4c; medium to choice stalk braid, 4@5½c; inferior brush, 2½@3c; crooked do, 2@4c.

BUTTER—No change was noticeable in this market. There was a light demand from shippers and the home trade at the following range of prices: Choice to fancy yellow, 24@30c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 10@15c.

BAGGING—Remains quiet and unchanged. We quote: Stark, 28½c; Montaup, 22c; Peerless, 22c; Ontario, 22c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 19c; American, 18½c; Amoskeag, 19c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; do double, 24@24½c.

CHEESE—There was a moderate demand at 15@16c for good to fancy factory, and at 12@14c for lower grades.

COAL—Was quoted dull and unchanged, prices ranging as follows: Lackawanna egg, $7.50; do nut and range, $8.00; Blossburg, $6.50@7.00; cannel, $7.00; Briar Hill, $6.00; Baltimore & Ohio, $6.50; Illinois, $3.50@4.25; Gartsherrie, $5.00; Indiana block, $4.50@4.75.

EGGS—Were in fair request, but weak under heavy receipts. Sales were made at 11@12c.

FISH—Jobbers reported a fair business in progress, and previous prices were pretty well sustained. We again quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $4.50; family whitefish, ½-brl, $2.52; trout, $3.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; No. 1 shore extra, $12.00@12.25; No. 1 bay, $8.25@8.50; No. 2, ½-brl, $6.50@6.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore kits, large, $1.75@1.80; No. 1 bay kits, $1.35@1.40; family kits, 95c@$1.00; bank codfish, $5.00; George's codfish, $5.50; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.00; do, ½-brls, $4.25; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.00; do, ½-brls, $3.25; smoked halibut, 9c; scaled herring, per box, 25c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $8.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Prices were only fairly sustained at the following range:

FOREIGN—Dates, 6@6½c; figs, kegs, 10½@11c; do boxes, layers, 12@14c; Turkish prunes, old, 5¼@5½c; do, new, 7@7¼c; raisins, layers, $1.70@1.75; loose Muscatel, $2.15@2.25; Valencia, 8@8½c; Zante currants, new, 7@7½c; citron, 20@21c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 13@14c; Michigan do, 4¾@5¼c; Southern, 4@4½c; California half peaches, 13@14c; blackberries, 8@8½c; raspberries, 27@28c; pitted cherries, 17@18c.

NUTS—Filberts, 12@12½c; almonds, Terragona, 18@19c; French walnuts, 11@11½c; Grenoble walnuts, 14@15c; Brazils, 8@9c; pecans, Texas, 8½@9c; do, Missouri, 6@6½c; Wilmington peanuts, 6¼@6¾c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@5½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in continued good demand and steady. West India fruits are beginning to appear in the market. Oranges are selling freely. Apples, in cars, $1.90@2.25 per brl; do, at retail, $2.00@3.00; Valencia oranges, $11.00@12.00 per case; oranges, $3.00@4.00 per box; lemons $4.50@5.00 per box.

GROCERIES—There was a free movement in groceries and a steadier set of prices generally. Sugars were strong and were held a full ½c higher, in response to an advance at the East. We now quote:

RICE—Carolina, 6@7¼c; Louisiana, 5½@7c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 27@28c; Java, No. 2, 25@26c; choice to fancy Rio, 23@24c; good to prime, 21½@22½c; common to fair, 20@21c; roasting, 17@18c; Singapore Java, 23@24c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 11¾@12c; crushed, 11⅝c; granulated, standard, 11¾@11½c; powdered, 11½c; A standard, 10⅞c; do No. 2, 10⅝c; extra C, 10⅜c; C No. 1, 10½@10⅝c; C No. 2, 10c; choice brown, 9½@9⅝c; fair to prime do, 9@9¼; common do, 8½@8¾c; N. O., 8½@9½c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 60@63c; California honey drips, 53@55c; silver drips, 53@55c; good sugar-house sirup, 40@45c; extra do, 52@55c. New Orleans molasses, choice, 58@60c; do prime, 53@55c; common to good, 48@50c; Porto Rico molasses, 40@50c; common molasses, 38@40c; black strap, 32@33c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@17½c; cloves, 53@55c; cassia, 25@26c; pepper, 18@18½c; nutmegs, $1.00@1.10; Calcutta ginger, 13@14c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 5¾c; German mottled, 6@6¼c; Blue Lily, 6@6½c; White Lily, 5¾@6c; White Rose, 5¾@6c; Peach Blossom, 7c; Savon Imperial, 5¼c; Banner, 6c.

HAY—Timothy and upland prairie were in fair request and steady. Other grades of prairie were slow: Timothy, $9.00@9.50; No. 2 do, $8.00@8.50; mixed, $7.00; upland prairie, $7.50; No. 1, $5.25@5.50; slough, $4.50@5.00.

HIDES—Continue in good demand and steady. The receipts are fair. City butchers' cows, 6@6¼c; steers, 7@7½c; green-cured, light, 8¼c, and heavy, 7½c; damaged, 6½c; part cured, 7¼c; green salted kip, 8c; green calf, 12c; flint hides and prime dry kip and calf, 15@16c; dry-salted hides, 11c; deacon skins, 45@50c.

HIGHWINES—Were inactive and nominally unchanged at $1.05 per gallon.

HOPS—Were quiet at 10@18c. Wells' report, dated April 6, says: "We have to report a little better feeling in the trade, though the volume of business is still small. Our revised quotations show an improvement of 2c per lb on choice State hops, 17c now being readily realized for choice shipping grades; the scarcity of this class of goods renders it extremely difficult for shippers to execute their orders, and some of our buyers have been compelled to seek a supply in the interior. The receipts continue liberal here, but the bulk of the arrivals are of inferior quality, such as are not wanted for export. Brewers are taking a few hops right along,—just enough to meet their present wants,—but show no disposition to 'stock up.'" The exports of the week were 800 bales.

LAKE FREIGHTS—Were more active, at 3c for corn to Buffalo. Room was reported for 260,000 bu corn. Following are the charters: Schr Murray, Ogarita, barges Davidson and Ohio, corn to Buffalo at 3c; schr Peshtigo, corn to Port Colborne at 3¼c; prop Montgomery, corn through via Sarnia.

LUMBER—The yard trade is good, but there is more or less shading of prices, though some grades, which are scarce, are firmly held. Schooners are going out for lumber, and a cargo of posts and shingles were offered at the docks yesterday. According to reports lumbermen are likely to have trouble in getting logs down, and it is feared that many will be hung up. A letter from Menominee says the water in the river is lower than for years, and some of the creeks are almost dry. The "June rise" will probably bring them down. Quotations:

First and second clear, 1 to 2 inch	$33.00@35.00
Third clear, 1 inch	28.00@30.00
Third clear, 1¼ to 2 inch	30.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	30.00
First and second clear dressed siding	16.00
First common dressed siding	14.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	26.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00
Box boards, A, 13 to 18 inch	30.00@32.00
Box boards, B, 13 to 18 inch	25.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	28.00@30.00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	20.00@24.00
C stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	15.00@16.00
Common stock boards, 12 inch	12.00@13.00
Fencing, 12 to 16 feet	10.50
Common boards, 12 to 20 feet	10.50
Dimension stuff, 10 to 18 feet	9.50@10.00
Dimension stuff, 20 to 24 feet	10.00@14.00
Lath	1.60
A shingles, choice	2.50
A shingles, standard	2.30@2.40
A shingles on track, dry	2.20@2.40
A shingles on track, green	2.00
Pickets, square	9.00@10.00
Pickets, flat	8.00@10.10

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade is fair and increasing, and the general market is steady. Following are the quotations:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $7.75; do IX, 10x14, $10.25; roofing, 14x20, IC, $7.25; 14x20, IX, $9.75.

PIG TIN—Large, 24c; small, 25c; bar, 26c.

SOLDER—No. 1, 18c; extra, 20c.

LEAD—Pig, 7½c; bar, 8¾c; lead pipe, 9c.

COPPER—Bottoms, 34c; sheathing copper, 32c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 9c; slabs, 8¼@8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 3¾c rates; Russia iron, Nos. 9 to 12, 14c; do, No. 1, stained, 13c; American planished A, 12c; B, 10c; galvanized iron No. 26, 14c, with discount of 30 per cent.

BAR IRON—Common, $2.00@2.10.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 4, 9c; 5 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 12c, 11c, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, [illegible]; 19, 19c; 20, 20c. Discount of 45 per cent.

NAILS—Were in fair demand and steady at $2.75 rates.

OILS—Carbon, lard, and linseed were firm. Turpentine was weak, with a downward tendency. There was no change in other oils. We quote: Carbon, 110 deg. test, 18½c; do, Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 21½c; snow white, 150 test, 23½c; headlight, 175 deg. test, 25½c; extra lard oil, 83@85c; No. 1, 72@75c; No. 2, 62@65c; linseed, raw, 65@66c; boiled, 69@70c; whale, winter-bleached, 80c; sperm, $2.15; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.05@1.10; do extra, 85@90c; do No. 1, 75@80c; bank oil, 50c; straits, 55c; miners' oil, 60c; turpentine, 43@44c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 17c; gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg., 16c; gasoline, 87 deg., 23@24c; West Virginia oil, natural, 29 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 28c.

POTATOES—Were scarce and firm under a continued good local demand, at $1.15@1.20 for peachblows, and $1.05@1.15 for early rose in car lots. Sales were made from store at 5@10c above these figures.

POULTRY AND GAME—Chickens and turkeys were scarce and firm. Game was dull and weak, with the offerings liberal:

POULTRY—Chickens, dressed, 10@12c per lb; do live, $3.75@4.50 per doz; turkeys, dressed, 14@16c; do live, 13c.

GAME—Mallard and red head ducks, $1.50 per doz; canvas backs, $2.25 per doz; small ducks, 55@75c per doz; snipe, 50@75c per doz.

SEEDS—Were fairly active and firm, Hungarian being a shade higher. Timothy sold at $1.50@1.70, and choice at $1.72½@1.80. Clover sold at $8.65@8.95. Hungarian was in demand at 42½@52½c, and millet at 37½@45c.

SALT—Was in moderate request and steady: Fine salt, $1.30; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00.

TEAS—Were quiet and unchanged. We again quote:

GUNPOWDER—Common, 30@35c; good do, 38@40c; medium, 45@50c; good do, 50@55c; fine, 55@60c; finest, 60@65c; choice, 70@75c; choicest, 85@90c; fancy, $1.00@1.15.

IMPERIAL—Common, 28@33c; good do, 35@38c; medium, 40@42c; good do, 45@48c; fine, 50@52c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 70@75c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common, 28@30c; good do, 32@35c; medium, 40@52c; good do, 45@48c; fine, 50@52c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 90@$1.00.

JAPAN—Common, 28@32c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 35@38c; good medium, 40@42c; fine, 45@48c; finest, 50@53c; choice, 55@58c; choicest, 58@63c; choicest new, first picking, 65@68c.

OOLONGS—Common, 28@30c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 40@42c; good medium, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 55@58c; choice, 60@62c; choicest, 75@80c.

VEAL—Was dull and weak, under heavy offerings. Good to choice sold at 5½@7c.

VEGETABLES—Were abundant, and sold at the following range of prices: Bermuda tomatoes, $1.75@2.00 per box; green peas, $1.75 per box; cucumbers, $1.25@1.50 per doz; onion tops, $2.00 per bu; spinach, 50@70c per box; lettuce, 25@40c per doz; radishes, 30@40c per doz; pie-plant, 6@7c per lb; new potatoes, $2.50 per bu.

WOOL—Dealers are filling small orders at the quoted prices. Fine and tub-washed wools are scarce and firm. The California clip is selling freely at a higher range of prices than a year ago, and it is thought that the clip of the Northwest will open at higher figures than last spring. Following are dealers' prices to manufacturers for assorted lots. Dealers pay 2@3c less for mixed lots from the hands of general receivers: Washed fleece, fine, 37½@38c; medium, 35@37c; do coarse, 30@33c; fleece, unwashed fine, heavy to light, 20@24c; do coarse and medium, 23@27c; tub-washed, prime to choice, 40@42c; do poor to good, 34@38c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Monday	2,704	9,149	281
Tuesday	4,357	10,741	2,322
Wednesday	5,344	13,073	532
Thursday	6,100	13,000	1,800
Total	18,505	45,963	4,935
Same time last week	14,483	41,770	7,318
Week before last	20,924	52,255	5,816
Shipments—			
Monday	1,914	2,635	380
Tuesday	1,575	3,221	1,258
Wednesday	3,933	5,680	526
Total	7,422	11,536	2,164

CATTLE—There was a change, and a very marked change, in the tone of the cattle market. The activity and firmness which prevailed on the preceding days of the week were not features of yesterday's market, but in their stead were dullness and depression. The unfavorable reaction was brought about partly by the materially increased receipts, though the change was chiefly the result of discouraging news from the East, the advance gained there at the beginning of the week having been lost. Trade opened extremely dull, and remained without animation throughout the forenoon, but later in the day at a decline of 10@15c there was improvement in the demand, and at the close a fair proportion of the offerings had changed owners. Sales were reported at prices ranging from $2.50@2.75 for scalawags, to $5.30@5.50 for choice shipping steers. Butchers operated principally at $3.50@4.00, and feeders at $3.50@4.25. For the latter class there was not much inquiry, and the above quotations are to a certain extent nominal. The market closed weak.

QUOTATIONS.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,400 to 1,600 lbs	$5.25@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	4.75@5.10
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.30@4.65
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.50@3.00
Veals—Per 100 lbs (natives)	2.50@3.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
18	1,466	$5.50	17	1,161	$4.70
14	1,354	5.10	17	1,150	4.70
16	1,369	5.30	18	1,158	4.70
85	1,392	5.30	40	1,208	4.65
31	1,286	5.10	18	1,110	4.62½
79	1,314	5.10	19	1,255	4.85
32	1,334	5.05	17	1,233	4.60
16	1,356	5.05	16	1,185	4.60
16	1,335	5.00	19	1,140	4.60
16	1,380	5.05	16	1,145	4.60
14	1,367	5.05	17	1,111	4.55
30	1,407	5.00	34	1,140	4.50
32	1,334	5.00	17	1,108	4.50
46	1,321	5.00	17	1,190	4.50
45	1,230	4.87½	19	1,151	4.50
17	1,220	4.90	19	1,104	4.50
17	1,246	4.90	15	1,104	4.50
15	1,270	4.85	15	1,067	4.40
17	1,228	4.85	20	1,069	4.40
16	1,216	4.80	18	1,013	4.40
20	1,300	4.80	17	1,080	4.35
14	1,334	4.80	18	1,003	4.35
16	1,320	4.80	14	908	4.30
17	1,276	4.75	19	981	4.25
12	1,100	4.70	44	985	4.15
13	1,321	4.65	10	1,004	4.00
17	1,180	4.65	22	862	3.85
18	1,195	4.65	20	879	3.55

HOGS—The market was active, firm, and higher. There was a strong demand both from local and Eastern buyers, and between the two interests the supply was well taken up at prices showing an advance over Wednesday's quotations of 5@10c per 100 lbs. Light weight sold at $5.15@5.25 for common to prime, while poor to choice heavy grades fetched $5.20@5.60. Skippers and inferior heavy sold at $4.50@5.00.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
23	308	$5.65	22	279	$5.25	72	197	$5.20
29	278	5.55	58	238	5.25	87	246	5.20
115	230	5.45	44	189	5.25	80	201	5.20
41	270	5.45	131	338	5.25	20	192	5.20
21	240	5.40	44	274	5.25	32	174	5.20
40	280	5.40	58	259	5.25	61	176	5.20
46	319	5.40	54	271	5.25	27	180	5.20
44	381	5.40	125	207	5.25	64	225	5.20
50	261	5.40	41	241	5.25	63	208	5.20
31	260	5.40	107	201	5.25	51	180	5.20
64	272	5.37½	23	202	5.25	26	195	5.20
60	305	5.35	29	278	5.25	35	192	5.20
60	239	5.35	30	292	5.25	57	207	5.15
40	277	5.35	62	284	5.25	53	222	5.15
29	282	5.35	75	214	5.20	37	185	5.15
53	250	5.35	30	178	5.20	30	188	5.15
111	214	5.30	44	192	5.20	64	235	5.15
23	250	5.30	41	197	5.20	62	244	5.15
29	284	5.30	45	183	5.20	61	174	5.15
52	294	5.30	54	170	5.20	54	191	5.15
32	269	5.30	62	200	5.20	61	167	5.15
31	285	5.30	58	179	5.20	47	170	5.15
40	265	5.30	39	208	5.20	39	153	5.15
34	276	5.30	64	230	5.20	57	282	5.10
55	253	5.30	59	251	5.20	79	164	5.00
70	219	5.25	121	172	5.20	20	263	5.00
56	212	5.25	37	192	5.20	74	140	4.90
41	209	5.25	39	312	5.20	34	149	4.55
66	212	5.25	36	272	5.20			

SHEEP—Were quiet at $3.75@6.00 for poor to choice grades per 100 lbs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 12.—BEEVES—Receipts, 760; making 4,270 for three days, against 4,200 same time last week. Demand quite equal to the supply and the market closed firmer, with the decline noted yesterday fully recovered; slaughterers for the English market took 200 fat steers at 10¼@11⅛c, and slaughterers for the city trade paid 9½@11½c for ordinary to strictly prime steers; 10 car-loads fine Missouri steers upwards 1,500 lbs arrived yesterday, and go out to Europe to-day alive, in the stmr Scholten.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,900; making 4,930 for three days, against 10,960 same time last week; market quiet and unchanged, with a slow trade at 5½@6¼c for common to good unshorn sheep; no clipped sheep in the market; prime and extra nominally quoted 7@7½c.

SWINE—Receipts, 2,440, making 11,250 for three days against 8,830 same time last week; none offered alive.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, April 12.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 58 cars through, and 3 cars yard stockers, 137 head; total three days, 1,697 head, or 68 cars through and 42 cars yard; supply light; demand good with quick sales at an advance of ½@¼c over last week; everything sold out; best, $5.20@5.75; medium to good, $4.75@5.00; common to fair, $4.50.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 2,640 head; total three days, 5,500; Yorkers, $5.20@5.50; Philadelphia, $5.90@6.15.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 1,100 head; total for three days, 7,000 head; selling $4.50@6.25.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 12.—CATTLE—Receipts, 663; total for the week, 9,946; no sales; fresh arrivals consigned through and shipped out; yard bare of stock.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,200; total for the week, 7,300; market dull; demand light; weak at yesterday's prices; sales 2 cars; 2 cars unsold.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,700; total for the week, 13,750; market firmer, owing to light supply; demand light; sales 1 car choice heavy, 251 lbs, $5.75; 1 car choice Yorkers, 195 lbs, $5.62½.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 12.—HOGS—In good demand; firm; common, $4.40@4.85; fair to light, $4.90@5.15; packing, $5.00@5.25; butchers' grades, $5.30@5.40; receipts, 2,486; shipments, 1,164.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—HOGS—Steady and unchanged; ranging $4.50@5.25.

CATTLE—Rather slow; unchanged.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, April 12—11 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 27s; No. 2, 25s.

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1, 11s 3d; No. 2, 10s 9d; spring, No. 1, 11s 4d; No. 2, 10s 4d; white, No. 1, 12s 6d; No. 2, 12s 3d; club, No. 1, 12s 9d; No. 2, 12s 5d. Corn—New, 24s@24s 6d; old, 25s 3d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 59s. Lard, 46s.

LIVERPOOL, April 12—3 p. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Firm. Wheat—Winter, No. 1 11s 5d; No. 2, 10s 10d; spring, No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 10s 5d. Corn, 24s 6d@25s.

PORK—60s.

LIVERPOOL, April 12—Latest.—COTTON—Steadier; 6¼@6⅜d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 8,000.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—California white wheat, 11s 3d@11s 7d; do club, 11s 6d@11s 10d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 10s 5d@11s 6d; do winter, 10s 10d@11s 5d. Flour—Western canal, 25@28s. Corn—Western mixed, 25s 3d; new do, 24s 9d@25s. Oats—American, 3s@3s 6d. Barley, 3s American, 6d. Peas—Canadian, 35s 6d.

CLOVER-SEED—American, 65@75s.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 60s. Prime mess beef, 77s 6d. Lard—American, 46s. Cheese—Fine American, 70s. Bacon—Long clear, 38s 6d; short do, 39s 6d.

TALLOW—American, 39s 9d.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 9s; refined, 13s@13s 6d.

LINSEED OIL—28s.

RESIN—Common, 5s 6d; pale, 13s.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—28s.

LONDON, April 12.—REFINED PETROLEUM—11s 9d.

LINSEED OIL—26s 6d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—28s 6d.

CALCUTTA LINSEED—57s.

ANTWERP, April 12.—PETROLEUM—33f.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 12.—GRAIN—Wheat market quiet; prices without material change; export and city milling demand light; sales 30,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee for export, $1.60 in store; 8,000 bu old ungraded spring, $1.45 in store; 8,000 bu No. 3 Milwaukee in store for export at $1.50. Rye scarce and advancing: Western quoted at 88@90c; Pennsylvania, 88@94c. Corn—The market opened a shade easier and rather quiet, closing at the extreme figures of yesterday, with a fair export and some trade inquiry and a good demand for forward delivery. Sales 143,000 bu ungraded Western mixed, 58@60c; steamer mixed, 58½c; 115,000 bu steamer mixed for April, 58¼@58⅝c; 275,000 bu for May, 58@58¼c, closing strong at outside figures.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Berth room in moderate request and firmer; charters quiet and unchanged; engagements to Liverpool by steam, 24,000 bu grain at 5¼d.

PROVISIONS—Pork—More doing in cash lots; futures active and firmer; sales 7,000 brls new mess on spot at $15.00; 250 brls extra prime on private terms, and rumored 500 brls more; 2,750 brls new mess, May, at $15.00@15.12½, closing at $15.05 bid and $15.10 asked; 2,250 brls June at $15.20@15.25; second call, May, $15.00 bid and $15.10 asked; June, $15.15 bid and $15.25 asked. Cut meats steady; light business; middles in better request; prices firm; Western long clear, 8@8⅛c. Lard opened easier; closed firmer; fair demand for car-lots; moderate business in futures; sales 1,175 tcs prime steam on spot, $9.85@9.90, closing at $9.90; 50 tcs off grade at $9.00; 1,750 tcs May at $9.90@9.95, closing at $9.92½ bid and $9.95 asked; 1,500 tcs June, $9.97½@10.05, closing at 10.02½ bid and $10.07 asked.

SUGAR—Raw in better demand and ⅛c higher, at 8⅝@9c for fair to good refining; 9⅛c for prime.

TALLOW—Market firm; sales, 143,000 lbs prime at 8@8 11-16c.

WHISKY—Market quiet; $1.08 bid; held $1.08¼; last evening 100 brls were sold at $1.08¼ per gallon.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 12.—COTTON—Steady; 11⅜@11½c; futures closed barely steady; April, 11.38@11.40c; May, 11.40@11.41c; June, 11.53@11.54c; July, 11.66@11.67c; August, 11.76@11.77; September, 11.66@11.68c; October, 11.5c@11.54c; November, 11.41@11.43c; December, 11.42@11.44c; January, 11.53@11.54c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 6,000 brls; less doing; limited export and home use; No. 2, $5.60@5.85; super State and Western, $6.50@6.90; common to good extra, $7.10; good to choice, $7.15@7.30; white wheat extra, $7.35@8.25; fancy, $8.30@10.00; extra Ohio, $7.00@9.00; St. Louis, $7.00@10.00; Minnesota patent process, 0@11.00. Rye flour firmer; $4.50@5.25.

CORN-MEAL—Firm; Western, $2.90@3.10.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; slightly in buyers' favor; limited export and milling demand; receipts, 15,009 bu; old ungraded spring in store for milling, $1.45; straight No. 2 Milwaukee in store for export, $1.60; No. 2 Chicago spring nominally $1.58. Rye firmer; Western, 86@88c. Barley—Market dull and heavy; No. 1 Canada nominally at 90@95c; malt quiet and unchanged. Corn—Receipts, 96,000 bu; opened a shade easier; closed firm; in fair demand for export and home use; ungraded Western mixed, 58@60c; Kansas mixed, 60c; steam mixed, 58⅛c; Western mixed old nominally at 58@60c. Oats a shade stronger; moderate trade; receipts, 21,000 bu; Western mixed and State, 42@48c; white do, 47⅛@50c.

HAY—Firm; shipping, 70c.

HOPS—Firm; yearlings, 6@10c; new Western, 8@13c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but steady; Rio cargoes, 16@20c in gold; jobbing at 16@21½c in gold. Sugar firm; moderate demand; fair to good refining, 8⅝@8⅞c; prime, 9c; Muscovado, 8⅞c; refined firmer; in good demand; 10¾@11⅝c. Molasses—New Orleans, 38@54c. Rice steady; moderate demand.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 10¼c; refined, 16@16¼c; cases, 21@23c; naphtha, 10¼c.

TALLOW—Firm; 8@8 1-16c.

STRAINED RESIN—Steady, $2.00.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Steady; 35c.

EGGS—Firm; Western fresh, 17c.

PROVISIONS—Pork more active; futures firmer; new mess, $15.00; May, $15.12½; June, $15.20@15.25. Beef firm; Western pickled hams, 9c; middles firm; Western long clear, 8@8⅛c; city do, 8¼c; short clear middles, 8¼c. Lard—Market easier; opened and closed firm; prime steam, $9.85@9.90; May, $9.90@9.95.

BUTTER—Heavy; Western, 10@18c.

CHEESE—Market dull; 7@14½c.

WHISKY—Quiet; $1.08@1.08¼.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—FLOUR—Strong and buoyant; Western super, $5.50@6.75; do extra, $7.00@7.50; Western do, $7.75@8.50.

GRAIN—Wheat scarce and firm, and 5@10c higher; No. 3 Western amber, $1.70; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.60. Corn—Western opened weak and lower, but closed steady at the decline; Western mixed spot, 59c; April, 57¾c; May, 56⅜c; June, 57c; steamer, 55c. Oats firm; demand good; Western white, 45@46½c.

HAY—Steady and firm; demand good.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Pork, 1,500 brls, at $15.25. Bulk meats packed, shoulders, 6c; clear-rib sides, 8¼c. Bacon shoulders, 6¾c; clear-rib sides, 9@9½c. Hams, 13@14½c. Lard, refined, 10¼c.

BUTTER—Dull and heavy; Western tub, extra fine new, 20@22c; do roll, 18@20c.

PETROLEUM—Weak and unsettled; crude, 10@10¼c; refined, 16¼@16½c.

COFFEE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Held at $1.08¼.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,600 brls; wheat, 7,300 bu; corn, 98,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,300 bu; corn, 121,500 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—FLOUR—Less active but advancing; Minnesota family, $7.62½@8.00; Pennsylvania and Ohio do, $7.75@8.75; high grades, $9.50@10.50.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; amber, $1.85; No. 2 white, $1.95. Corn—Demand active and prices have advanced; yellow, 59@60c; mixed, 59c. Oats are in good demand; white, 46@52c; mixed, 45c.

SEEDS—Clover, $14.50@15.50. Timothy, $2.00.

BUTTER—Quiet; New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 27@30c; old, 22@23c. Western extras, 27@30c; old, 22@23c.

CHEESE—In fair demand at 14@14½c.

EGGS—Firm at 17c.

PETROLEUM—Easy; refined, 16⅜@16½c; crude, 13½c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western, $1.08.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 6,500 bu; corn, 91,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 56,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—COTTON—Easier, but not quotably lower.

FLOUR—Medium and choice extras at $6.50@7.25; scarce and very firm; other grades slow.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 2 red fall, $1.71 cash; No. 3 do, $1.67¼@1.69 cash; $1.68 April; $1.69@1.70 May. Corn active, firm, and higher; 43@43½c cash; 43c April; 42½@43c May; 42¾@43½c June. Oats dull and lower to sell; 35c bid April; rejected, 35c. Rye active, firm, and higher; 75@77c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged; $1.04.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; $14.60@14.62½ cash lots; $14.95 June. Lard firmer; kettle, $9.30. Bulk meats firmer; clear rib, 7⅝c bid here; $7.40 bid up country. Bacon quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., April 12.—COTTON—Firm; 11c.

FLOUR—Scarce and firm; in good demand; family, $7.50@7.75.

GRAIN—Wheat in good demand at full prices; red, $1.60@1.70. Corn firm at 44@47c. Oats firm; 37@43c. Rye—Demand fair and prices higher; 80@83c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominally unchanged. Lard quiet and firmer; steam, $9.40 bid, $9.50 asked; kettle, $10.25@10.75. Bulk-meats inactive; shoulders, 5¾@5⅞c. Bulk short rib, $7.40 bid; $7.50 asked, spot; sales, 7¼c for May; short clear, 7⅞c. Bacon dull; 6¼c; 8¾c; 8¾c.

WHISKY—Quiet but steady; $1.04.

BUTTER—Dull; heavy receipts have depressed the market; prime to choice dairy, 20@22c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., April 12.—FLOUR—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.70; No. 2 do, $1.62; amber Michigan, spot, $1.71; May and June, $1.73; No. 2 do, $1.58½; No. 2 red winter spot and May, $1.70; No. 3 red, $1.58; rejected D. & M. red, $1.25; do Wabash, $1.27; do Lake Shore, $1.42. Corn quiet; high mixed, spot, 48c; No. 2 spot, May, 48⅛c; June, 48⅛c; July, 50c; August, 51c; No. 2 white, 50½c; damaged, 47½c; rejected, 46c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 28½c; white, 45c; rejected, 33½c; do Lake Shore, 34c.

CLOVER-SEED—$8.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 5,600 bu; corn, 80,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 120 brls; wheat, 3,900 bu; corn, 72,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 12.—FLOUR—Higher; light supply.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; opened and declined ⅝@1¼c; closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.57; No. 2, $1.45¼; May, $1.46¼; June, $1.46; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.34. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 new, 44c. Oats firm; No. 2, 34c; May, 37½c. Rye steady; fair demand; No. 1, 72c. Barley steady; nominally 72c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; entirely nominal.

DRESSED HOGS—6¾c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,500 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,500 brls; wheat, 2,300 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 12.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active, firm, and higher; 5@10c. Corn higher; high mixed, 44@45c f. o. b.; mixed, 43c. May, 43@44½c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 12.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; sales 5,000 spring Northwestern at $1.53¾@1.54. Corn firm and scarce; 10 cars new on track at 55@56c. Oats quiet; 1 car Ohio about 44c. Rye neglected. Barley quiet.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, April 12.—No markets to-day. Fast day.

COTTON.

MOBILE, April 12.—COTTON—Quiet and steady; middling, 10⅝c; net receipts, 38 bales; sales, 250; coastwise, 30.

SAVANNAH, April 12.—COTTON—Quiet and steady; middling, 11 3-16c; net receipts, 369 bales; gross receipts, 429; sales, 200; coastwise, 675.

GALVESTON, April 12.—COTTON—Dull; middling, 10⅝c; net receipts, 124 bales; sales, 520; coastwise, 789.

CHARLESTON, April 12.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 11⅜c; net receipts, 200 bales; sales, 500; coastwise, 80.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—COTTON—In fair demand; sales, 1,000 bales; quotations unchanged; net receipts, 919; gross, 949; exports, none; stock, 28,600.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Business was light with the commission houses, and the jobbing trade was irregular. Cotton goods were moving slowly at first hands. Prints were little more active. Dress goods were in fair request. Men's wear of woolens were in rather better demand. Hosiery was quiet. The *Bulletin* says: "Black silks are selling very low at auction. Linen goods are in steady request."

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., April 12.—PETROLEUM—Steady and unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 15c.

PITTSBURG, April 12.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, $2.65 at Parker's; refined, 16⅛c, Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, April [illegible] TURPENTINE—Steady at 31c.

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS—Stmr Alpena, Manitowoc, sundries; prop Skylark, St. Joe, sundries; prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing; prop O. B. Green, St. Joe, towing; schr Charles Luling, Manitowoc, cedar posts; schr C. J. Roeder, Casco Pier, railroad ties; schr W. H. Hawkins, Kewanee, railroad ties; schr Kate Gillett, Jacksonport, cedar posts; schr B. F. Wade, Alaska, railroad ties; schr Kate Darley, St. Joe, light; schr Golden West, St. Joe, light; schr William Crosthwaite, St. Joe, light; schr C. O. D., Grand Haven, lumber; schr Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, lumber; schr Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber; schr Charley Hibbard, Alaska, railroad ties; scow Gladiator, Stony Creek, cedar posts; scow D. R. Owen, Grand Haven, wood.

CLEARANCES—Schr Dan Newhall, Horn's Pier, 3 brls beef, 2 brls pork, and sundries; schr Painter, South Haven, 5 brls oil, and sundries; stmr Alpena, Manitowoc, 10 kegs nails, and sundries; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, 10 brls pork, 70 brls vinegar, and sundries; stmr Skylark, St. Joseph, 30 bu corn, 64 kegs beer, and sundries.

ERIE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., April 11.—The prospects are that navigation will open soon. The south shore of Lake Erie presents an ice-bound appearance, but the ice is loose and moves about as the wind blows. The ice-field is, in appearance, about seven miles in width, and a good sharp south wind would soon open up navigation between Erie and Toledo. At Buffalo the ice is reported solid....Capt. Sheppard, of this city, leaves for Chicago to-day to take charge of the prop Fred Kelly....The prop R. Prindiville, of the Anchor Line, will not be put into commission this season... The prop Thomas A. Scott, of the same line, has had her machinery taken out, and has been converted into a four-masted grain barge.... The Anchor Line boats will be commanded as follows this season: Steamers—India, Capt. R. Fitzgerald; China, Capt. Charles Christie; Japan, Capt. M. Niland; Philadelphia, Capt. C. M. Fellows; Winslow, Capt. Ben Wilkins; Alaska, Capt. Dan Coughlin; Wissahickon, Capt. H. A. Sisson; Annie Young and Gordon Campbell, no appointments. Schooners—Allegheny, Capt. Thomas Riardon; Schuylkill, Capt. M. Lynch; Annie Sherwood, Capt. George L. Hogg. Barges—Thomas A. Scott, Capt. A. McDougall; Arizona, Capt. F. Minor; Keepsake, Capt. C. S. Geel; Weeks, Capt. G. A. Shaw.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUEBEC, April 12.—A batch of pilots left in a schooner to-day for the Gulf to take charge of inward-bound shipping.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT DALHOUSIE, April 12.—The schr Beck left for Hamilton this morning, the first vessel to leave this season. The brig Roney, the first to arrive, got here at midnight.

One hundred and thirty-seven vessels of all classes, which wintered here, are being put in readiness to sail. Water low. No ice in sight during the past week.

The Welland Canal will open for navigation on Tuesday next.

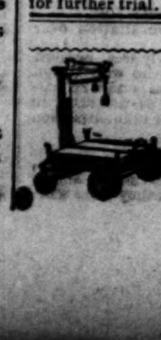
EXONERATION.

Maj. Baetz, Ex-State Treasurer of Wisconsin, Comes Off with Flying Colors.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., April 12.—The Circuit Court of Dane County has been engaged yesterday and to-day on a suit brought by Attorney-General Sloan in behalf of the State against Maj. Henry Baetz, ex-State Treasurer, and his bondsmen, to recover $10,000, which it has been claimed he was liable to refund to the State, he having, in 1873, given his check on the Bank of Madison to S. Mills, then Treasurer of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane at Madison, for $10,000, that amount being due that institution, just before the failure of that bank. The Court, Judge Alva Stewart presiding, after hearing all testimony in the case, granted a non-suit, completely and fully exonerating Maj. Baetz from all liability. The Court further decides that the State had suffered no loss whatever, and that Maj. Baetz had discharged all his obligations as State Treasurer, and, further, if any loss was to be borne on account of the failure of the Bank of Madison, it was surely not the fault of Maj. Baetz, nor was he in any manner responsible for it. During the last Gubernatorial campaign, when Maj. Baetz was running as candidate on the Republican ticket as State Treasurer, this matter was made the subject of criticism upon him to a large extent by his political opponents, and it is a matter of profound satisfaction to the Major's numerous friends, and also to the public, that the judicial investigation leaves his high official character without a stain. Attorney-General Sloan applied for a stay of proceedings on the judgment, by which it is inferred suit will be appealed to the Supreme Court of the State for further trial.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

THE SOUTH P[ARK]

The Secretary of the C... on the Stand...

Chauncey T. Bowen's D... Park Board Certificate... plicated Accoun...

Mr. Sherman Manages t... Story About Those T...

Correspondence Betw... Pearce and the A... Exchange Ba...

What Gen. Smith Says He Exp... Statements of the Tre...

What John Wentworth Got... from the Park Fu...

MORNING SESS...

CORRESPONDENCE OFF...

The South Park Investigating C... up smiling yesterday morning, ... parks having seemingly reinvigora... attorneys and usual onlookers were... Smith presented copies of the cor... tween J. Irving Pearce and the Am... National Bank of New York.

Mr. Kales protested against the ... letters. They constituted an ex pa... the bank. The only actual questi... authority the American Exchange ... ed Mr. Bowen to draw checks on t... Board, an account which stood in ... Irving Pearce as Treasurer.

Mr. Truesdell said the Committ... all hearsay or ex parte evidence, ... as true. Mr. Kales could have co... decide as to whether they were ... be settled before night, and offeri... time was simply a matter of conve...

Gen. Smith proposed to show, ... Mr. Kales, that Bowen had auth... the bank. He charged on the Par... that, in the face of their own r... attempted to foist a false and fraud... of account on the Committee. F... Treasurer, while holding park fun... had allowed interest coupons to ... and that he had deposited the ... banks, from which he rece... and which the Commissioners ... Counsel further contended that he... which he had asserted, and that h... a very serious phase of the matter. ... ed to read the copies, when

Senator Morgan asked if they w... mit hearsay evidence.

Mr. Truesdell thought it would ... secure the originals from New Yo... the copies.

Mr. Kales said the originals h... manded from Mr. Pearce, so far as... that gentleman be sent for and the... as to whether he held the originals...

The Committee consented, Gen... that he thought this the most ... raised. Mr. Truesdell's recollecti... missioner Sidway testified that the ... the debt was due by Bowen to the ...

Gen. Smith said that Mr. Pear... the letters or telegrams, and had no... mand had been made upon Mr. Pe...

Mr. Kales understood that no... mand had been made upon Mr. Pe...

The Chair stated that the Secr... McDonald, had made a formal de... tire correspondence, telegrams, ... American Exchange Bank.

Mr. Kales protested that no posi... been made on Mr. Pearce since hi... on the stand, and that he ought to ... the copies were read.

Senator Southworth thought ... mand was made on Mr. Pearce in ...

Mr. Kales claimed that written ... uments and records were to hav... him. He had received and obeye... but none in relation to the pape... He woul' produce the originals so...

Gen. Rowett said so far as he ... wanted to get at the facts withou... Committee too strongly to the ... dence.

On the suggestion of Col. Tho... mittee decided to hear what Joel ... to say, Mr. Pearce to be sent for ... Gen. Smith said he wanted the let... the telegraphic dispatches, and ... accordingly sent for Mr. Pearce.

Mr. Davie then turned in a nu... the particulars of which were gi... UNE of yesterday.

The Secretary read the commun...

THE WEST PARK BOA...

asking for an examination.

Mr. Truesdell moved that the S... structed to inform the West Par... Committee were unable to fix an... they could make an investigation... request Mr. Davie to make a prelim... of the books.

Mr. Davie said he would be ... person who would make a prelimi... under his supervision.

Mr. R. W. Bridge asked that, i... self, his books should also be exa...

The Committee decided to take ... consideration.

JOEL S. SHERMA...

was then examined. He charg... called the "iron-clad" receipt ... obtained. Mr. Sidway said that ... tempted to go behind that receip... He could not give the date of th... Sidway did the witness held the ... sponsible for.

Mr. Truesdell—Get down to the ... know something about what did ... do you make charges against?

The witness didn't know how m... ceived. He got what Sidway and ... not want for themselves. He ha... property to Shaw, and Shaw had ... lease without any consideration... man, he couldn't find Shaw, wi... ford, and he did not know how to ... He didn't seem very anxious to ... how, but was willing to produce ... acted as his bookkeeper.

Senator Southworth next took ... hand, and by a series of direct que... to arrive at the substratum of s... possibly underly the old fellow's ... It was elicited that the $441 of ... plained was afterwards paid to ... "final receipt," or, in plain Engli... full of all demands. But he claim... understood that he should have a... the case and the claim.

Col. Thompson produced a recei... 1875, and began to read it. Sherm... the date was put on about a mon... but, however, dispute that the ... The receipt read as follows:

FEB. 8, 1875.—Received of ... Commission $441.32 in full settlem... against the Board of South Park Co... and charged in the foregoing statemen... said Board, and in full settlement of ... mands against said Board of ev... ever, both in law and equity, ... eration of the payment of said ... I hereby agree to make no further ... upon said Board whatever on accou... contract, or supposed contract, betw... South Park Commissioners, or any ... and myself, or for any other cause or ...

The witness said further that he... time that the receipt was a comple... his claims. But Morgan had to... might reopen the case. When ... through an attorney, the Board ... crazy, for they held a clear recei... Morgan with being an accessory to... the time he signed the receipt h... lying dead, and he had to get mon... al. When Morgan told him that ... receipt in full, witness' son, n... was present. He had received ... $7,000 to $8,000 for the trees, ... about $3,000 more. Then again ... they owed him $46,000, less abo... he had received, leaving about $3... And for this claim he signed a full... sideration of $441, but this was ... sure, as explained aforetime.

Witness gave a quit-claim to Sh... worth ten times the amount o... There was a farm of 160 acres, ... limits of Rockford, and it had ... and some other improvements o... him a lot of trees in addition, ... farm of 126 acres at Lombard ... witness' wife. The land was ... acre. The trees were worth abou...

Mr. Truesdell—Do you mean to ... trees were worth only 18 cents?

Witness—They were apple-tre... years old and of the choicest va... were several thousand of them. ... ing, it being practically impossi... witness from ranging off into al... and nonsensical flights, he raised ... trees from 18 cents to $1, ... deliver all the trees to ... mission; in fact, only a small ... The Commission owed him from ... on these trees,—the difference be... he placed on them and the sum h...

This was about the substance of ... from this most discursive of ... course of an examination exten... or so. Over and over again he ... self, and finally Senator Southw... endeavor to get something like ... from him, exclaimed, "I give it ... the hopeless task to Col. Thomps...

The witness told the Colonel th... had a good many friends in the I...

THE SOUTH PARKS.

The Secretary of the Commission on the Stand.

Chauncey T. Bowen's Dealings with Park Board Certificates---Complicated Accounts.

Mr. Sherman Manages to Finish His Story About Those Trees.

Correspondence Between Mr. Pearce and the American Exchange Bank.

What Gen. Smith Says He Expects to Prove---Statements of the Treasurer.

What John Wentworth Got for His Land from the Park Funds.

MORNING SESSION.

CORRESPONDENCE OFFERED.

The South Park Investigating Committee turned up smiling yesterday morning, their trip to the parks having seemingly reinvigorated them. The attorneys and usual onlookers were present. Gen. Smith presented copies of the correspondence between J. Irving Pearce and the American Exchange National Bank of New York.

Mr. Kales protested against the admission of the letters. They constituted an ex parte statement by the bank. The only actual question was by what authority the American Exchange Bank had allowed Mr. Bowen to draw checks on the account of the Board, an account which stood in the name of J. Irving Pearce as Treasurer.

Mr. Truesdell said the Committee would reject all hearsay or ex parte evidence, unless admitted as true. Mr. Kales could have copies of them, and decide as to whether they were true. That could be settled before night, and offering them at that time was simply a matter of convenience.

Gen. Smith proposed to show, in opposition to Mr. Kales, that Bowen had authority to draw on the bank. He charged on the Park Commissioners that, in the face of their own records, they had attempted to foist a false and fraudulent statement of account on the Committee. Further, that the Treasurer, while holding park funds in his hands, had allowed interest coupons to be dishonored, and that he had deposited the money in other banks, from which he received interest, and which the Commissioners allowed him. Counsel further contended that he could prove all which he had asserted, and that he could open up a very serious phase of the matter. He again started to read the copies, when

Senator Morgan asked if they were going to admit hearsay evidence.

Mr. Truesdell thought it would take longer to secure the originals from New York than to prove the copies.

Mr. Kales said the originals had not been demanded from Mr. Pearce, so far as he knew. Let that gentleman be sent for and the question asked as to whether he held the originals.

The Committee consented, Gen. Rowett saying that he thought this the most important point raised. Mr. Truesdell's recollection was that Commissioner Sidway testified that the Board held that the debt was due by Bowen to the bank.

Gen. Smith said that Mr. Pearce was asked for the letters or telegrams, and had not produced them.

Mr. Kales understood that no peremptory demand had been made upon Mr. Pearce.

The Chair stated that the Secretary, Mr. J. H. McDonald, had made a formal demand for the entire correspondence, telegrams, etc., with the American Exchange Bank.

Mr. Kales protested that no positive demand had been made on Mr. Pearce since his last appearance on the stand, and that he ought to be present when the copies were read.

Senator Southworth thought that no direct demand was made on Mr. Pearce in open session.

Mr. Kales claimed that written demands for documents and records were to have been made to him. He had received and obeyed a great many, but none in relation to the papers in discussion. He would produce the originals so far as possible.

Gen. Rowett said so far as he was concerned he wanted to get at the facts without tying up the Committee too strongly to the strict rules of evidence.

On the suggestion of Col. Thompson, the Committee decided to hear what Joel S. Sherman had to say, Mr. Pearce to be sent for in the meantime. Gen. Smith said he wanted the letter book and all the telegraphic dispatches, and a messenger was accordingly sent for Mr. Pearce.

Mr. Davie then turned in a number of accounts, the particulars of which were given in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday.

The Secretary read the communication from

THE WEST PARK BOARD

asking for an examination.

Mr. Truesdell moved that the Secretary be instructed to inform the West Park Board that the Committee were unable to fix any time at which they could make an investigation. He was also to request Mr. Davie to make a preliminary examination of the books.

Mr. Davie said he would be happy to name a person who would make a preliminary examination under his supervision.

Mr. R. W. Bridge asked that, in justice to himself, his books should also be examined.

The Committee decided to take the matter into consideration.

JOEL S. SHERMAN

was then examined. He charged that what he called the "iron-clad" receipt was fraudulently obtained. Mr. Sidway said that any man who attempted to go behind that receipt must be crazy. He could not give the date of the receipt. What Sidway did the witness held the Commission responsible for.

Mr. Truesdell—Get down to these trees. Let us know something about what did happen. Whom do you make charges against?

The witness didn't know how much money he received. He got what Sidway and his associates did not want for themselves. He had turned over his property to Shaw, and Shaw had given him a release without any consideration. Being a poor man, he couldn't find Shaw, who lived at Rockford, and he did not know how to get a subpœna. He didn't seem very anxious to find Shaw somehow, but was willing to produce his son, who had acted as his bookkeeper.

Senator Southworth next took the witness in hand, and by a series of direct questions attempted to arrive at the substratum of sense which might possibly underly the old fellow's rhodomontades. It was elicited that the $441 of which he complained was afterwards paid to him. He gave a "final receipt," or, in plain English, a receipt in full of all demands. But he claims now that it was understood that he should have a right to reopen the case and the claim.

Col. Thompson produced a receipt dated Feb. 8, 1875, and began to read it. Sherman objected that the date was put on about a month ago. He did not, however, dispute that the date was correct. The receipt read as follows:

FEB. 8, 1875.—Received of the South Park Commission $441.33 in full settlement of all claims against the Board of South Park Commissioners set up and charged in the foregoing statement made by me to said Board, and in full settlement of all claims and demands against said Board of every kind whatever, both in law and equity, and in consideration of the payment of said sum of $441.33 I hereby agree to make no further claim or demand upon said Board whatever on account of any former contract, or supposed contract, between the Board of South Park Commissioners, or any member thereof, and myself, or for any other cause or reason.

J. S. SHERMAN.

The witness said further that he was told at the time that the receipt was a complete waiver of all his claims. But Morgan had told him that he might reopen the case. When he did reopen it through an attorney, the Board said he must be crazy, for they held a clear receipt. He charged Morgan with being an accessory to this fraud. At the time he signed the receipt his daughter was lying dead, and he had to get money for the funeral. When Morgan told him that he must sign a receipt in full, witness' son, now in Rockford, was present. He had received altogether some $7,000 to $8,000 for the trees, but he claimed about $3,000 more. Then again he claimed that they owed him $46,000, less about $10,000 which he had received, leaving about $36,000 due to him. And for this claim he signed a full receipt in consideration of $441, but this was done under pressure, as explained aforetime.

Witness gave a quit-claim to Shaw for property worth ten times the amount of the mortgage. There was a farm of 160 acres, just outside the limits of Rockford, and it had a dwelling-house and some other improvements on it. Shaw gave him a lot of trees in addition, but no money. A farm of 126 acres at Lombard was also deeded to witness' wife. The land was worth about $40 an acre. The trees were worth about 18 cents.

Mr. Truesdell—Do you mean to testify that the trees were worth only 18 cents?

Witness—They were apple-trees from 2 to 10 years old and of the choicest varieties, and there were several thousand of them. After much pressing, it being practically impossible to keep the witness from ranging off into all manner of wild and nonsensical flights, he raised the value of the trees from 18 cents to $1,200. He didn't deliver all the trees to the Park Commission; in fact, only a small part of them. The Commission owed him from $1,400 to $1,500 on these trees,—the difference between the value he placed on them and the sum he received.

This was about the substance of what was elicited from this most discursive of witnesses in the course of an examination extending over an hour or so. Over and over again he contradicted himself, and finally Senator Southworth, after a vain endeavor to get something like a sensible answer from him, exclaimed, "I give it up," and resigned the hopeless task to Col. Thompson.

The witness told the Colonel that he believed he had a good many friends in the Legislature,—both the present and past bodies. He had some influence. [Laughter.]

It was possible that he had agreed to go to Texas instead of Springfield, and he could show the passes given him, if necessary. Sidway told him that he would pay witness as soon as the Committee had gone home. [Renewed laughter.]

Witness did not go to Texas, but he did go to Springfield, and used his influence to pass the resolution in the House. He did not put any estimate on what it would cost to get the resolution through the Senate. Never offered any money, so far as he knew, to any members of the Legislature.

Mr. Truesdell wanted to know if he offered them any trees. Witness replied, sharply enough, "No, nor yet any Park Board promises." He went to Springfield because Commissioner Morgan laughed at him, and would not pay him any money, saying that the Board had a full receipt. Mr. Nichols, "a contributor to the original corruption fund which was used to pass the original Park bill," gave witness a letter to Senator Mayburn. The Park Board gave witness $5 to go home, not to go to Texas. Witness had given two receipts in full, one in 1873 and one in 1875, but both of these were fraudulently obtained. It was Mr. Harmon who gave him the $5 by direction of C. T. Bowen.

By Judge Dunlevy—You gave me 15 cents and Gen. Rowett gave me a quarter to get dinner with. You also gave me $1 to get home with.

Senator Southworth—Well, you and I haven't bribed the witness, Morgan. [Laughter.]

The witness further said that Nicholls' first name was Daniel C. He had contributed $1,500 to the $100,000 fund for passing the bill. The money was spent among the people—not in the Legislature. Never knew of any money spent in Springfield. Nicholls told him about this. He prepared a resolution for Bowen to introduce, but afterwards withdrew it. This provided for a payment to him of $1,000. Messrs. Kales, Sidway, and Morgan were present and might have heard of it.

MR. MORGAN

then testified that he never heard of any such resolution. Sherman said that if they would give him $8,000 he would go down to Springfield and squelch the whole investigation. Sherman made a rambling statement, which was turned over to witness, and this was written out at great length. The witness made a written report to the Board, setting forth Sherman's claims. These were that the Board should carry out their agreement to take all his trees; that they should pay him $2,000 a year for his services from May 1, 1872, to date, and also two sums of $1,400 and $4,000, or thereabouts. The witness reported unfavorably on the claims, except as to the $441, and, on motion of Commissioner Gage, that amount was allowed to Sherman, subject to the provision that he would give a receipt in full of all demands.

In reply to Col. Thompson, Mr. Morgan said that he never had any conversation with Sherman as to reopening the case.

By Mr. Truesdell—Had no recollection of any conversation with Sherman in the presence of his son on this subject. Had never made any promise to Sherman that he might reopen the "case and claim," and no false pretenses were used to obtain the receipt. Told him, however, that he should go to the Board and get the $441, the report having been drawn up in January and the money not called for until Feb. 8. Sherman always grumbled a little, and said he ought to have more. Witness told Sherman distinctly that the receipt would effectually bar any further claim.

MR. SIDWAY

explained that advances were made to Sherman. The first was a warrant issued in October, 1871, payable eight months later, or on June 1, 1872, by which time the trees were to be delivered. This was the warrant for $4,500 which Sherman had to discount. The resolution offered by witness did not provide for a definite employment of Sherman at a specified date, and for a certain time, but simply empowered the Committee to make a contract with him if they deemed it best. Sherman was paid for his trips to Michigan and New York.

HENRY W. HARMON,

Secretary of the South Park Board, was the next witness. Was first employed as Clerk in January, 1872, and was elected Secretary March 19, 1873. Witness described the usual manner of issuing certificates of indebtedness. Mr. Bowen, the President, appeared to act as financial agent of the Board, and spent much time in New York. Certificates were sent to him through the mail by witness. In some instances the amounts were left blank. Could not say when that system was inaugurated. Sometimes the certificates bore only the signature of the Secretary, having neither the name of the party to whom payable, nor the time at which payable. Resolutions might be passed authorizing the Finance Committee to extend the indebtedness of the Board sixty or ninety days, and the details were left with Mr. Bowen, who sometimes would need to borrow from one bank in order to pay another. Money had been raised on certificates in order to pay interest. Witness read a copy of a letter under date of Aug. 6, 1873, from himself to Bowen, notifying the latter that the Board had no money to take up certificates, and inclosing certain blanks.

By Gen. Smith—Bowen had liberty to raise money on the certificates, for which he would account as soon as he had completed the transaction.

A copy of a second letter April 15, 1874, also addressed to Bowen and detailing the then financial standing of the Board, was also identified. In this a reference was made to a note given by J. Irving Pearce in payment of his Park assessment. This note had been standing since the fall of 1873, but witness did not know what was its amount. Thought it was paid in the end of 1874, but would ascertain the exact time and the amount. Thought it was for about $2,600; it drew interest. This was the only note given by Pearce for taxes or assessments. A third letter was dated June 23, 1874, and advised as to certain financial transactions. One dated July 22, 1874, inclosed two certificates, and asked advice as to payment of some loans.

Mr. Truesdell asked what time elapsed between the date of the certificates transmitted to Bowen and the last letter requesting Bowen to send information about the disposition of them, in order that the witness might balance his books. Mr. Harmon said that about two months passed; Mr. Bowen generally accounted on his return from New York. Other letters were to bank officers in New York asking for statements of account, which Bowen had failed to furnish, his memoranda having been left in New York. The witness could not say whether Bowen ever furnished these memoranda, but he must have made some verbal report. A letter dated in September, 1874, and addressed to Bowen, set forth that a protested note had been received from the Continental Bank, and asked for explanations as to a certificate with which Mr. Bowen had been intrusted with in order to take up the note. The certificate was afterwards used for payment of the indebtedness, and the explanation of the delay was probably that Bowen failed to raise the cash in time to save protest. Such was Bowen's explanation, furnished on his return.

Next came a letter of Sept. 25, 1874, asking the whereabouts of a number of certificates paid by Bowen and not at that time returned to witness. In reply to Mr. Truesdell, witness said that he could not tell the exact time between the report of the payment and the date of the letter asking for the return of the certificates. In regard to one of the certificates, there had been about six months' delay. It was the practice of the office to consider the issue of the warrant as a payment of the certificates. Most of the certificates were ultimately returned.

At this point a recess was taken until 2:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

SECRETARY HARMON.

The Committee reassembled at 2:30 p. m., and Mr. Chase was put on the stand to identify an account between C. T. Bowen and Mrs. Palmer.

Mr. Harmon then resumed his seat, and was examined by Mr. Herrick as to an unexplained point in one of the letters.

The witness had asked Bowen for information as to one of the certificates. Mr. Mason next took up the examination, and the witness said that he acted upon Bowen's notification as to the payment of certificates. The notice as to the certificates mentioned in the letter to Bowen was probably received in due course, and was not contained in any letter from Bowen. A warrant should have been drawn against every certificate, but this was not always done. In no case was a certificate marked "paid" on information furnished by Bowen. The notices came through J. Irving Pearce, who received them from the American Exchange Bank, accounts with the bank standing in Pearce's name. In every instance where warrants were issued in payment of drafts the certificates had been returned, and there were none unaccounted for.

Two letters of Oct. 1, 1874, were submitted, as also another of Oct. 5, all directed to New York banks and making inquiries about overdue certificates not then returned. The next was a letter to Bowen, then in New York, bearing date Oct. 24, 1874. In this witness set forth that $20,000 were needed in order to provide for "the Medill matter" and a warrant held by John McCaffery. It seemed on inquiry that the first-named was a certificate for $10,000 on a loan made by Mr. Medill to Treasurer Pearce, and then nearly a month overdue. The next letter related to the account with the New York Loan and Trust Company's Bank, an account of which the witness was unable to furnish any explanation. Witness identified a "summary of bond account" as made by him, probably in August, 1875. The letter of Oct. 9, 1874, set forth that the bonds were sent to Bowen, while the statement debited them to the American Exchange Bank. This transaction was explained by the fact that Bowen's report, made in June, 1875, showed that a transfer had been made. The witness had received fifteen out of the forty-seven bonds, but could not remember the exact date. Twenty-two more came through the Bank of Montreal, accompanied by a draft for $18,000, and the remaining ten formed part of the collateral put up in New York to secure a loan of $65,000. Bowen reported that Mr. Cutting had loaned that money, taking ninety bonds for $1,000 each as security. Witness had positive knowledge that Cutting held the ten bonds in question.

On March 8, 1877, witness wrote to Cutting asking for the number of the bonds held by him, and the date of the loan for which they were security. Knew that he held the ten bonds, as they sent him a telegram asking him at what price he would sell them, giving the numbers. He declined to sell for less than par and interest. The Bank of Montreal had no connection with the ninety bonds. A warrant for $3,000 was given to Bowen on account of the interest on the $65,000, it being supposed that he would pay it over. It was the fact that they had given him the warrant and had nothing in exchange but Bowen's word. Witness was ordered by Commissioner Price to send the telegram in regard to the ten bonds, but did not know what the reasons were for offering to buy.

In reply to Mr. Truesdell, witness said that it was quite possible that the bonds were needed for the Sinking Fund. Bowen told witness to charge the $3,000 against the loan, but did not say whether he had paid the money as interest or not. The point about the New York Loan and Trust Company's loan was, that they did not know how to get it through their books. That was because Treasurer Pearce knew nothing of any accounts except those received from the American Exchange Bank. Bowen had borrowed $50,000 from the bank, and this amount was paid by three drafts drawn on the Commissioners, at intervals of fifteen days. The bank bought $50,000 worth of certificates, and the drafts were drawn in order to gain more time. The account was now practically closed, but had not been through Pearce's books, although standing balanced on the Trust Company's books.

By Gen. Smith—Understood that Mr. Cutting held eighty bonds beside the ten, and believed that they were bonds of the second series. These were issued Oct. 14, 1874, and the coupons had been regularly paid. Believed that Mr. Price bought some bonds of Slaughter & Co. at about the time the dispatch was sent (March last). He also bought nine bonds from the Illinois Trust and Savings Institution.

MR. DAVIE'S STATEMENT OF BOND ACCOUNT

was produced, and showed that on —— day of March, 1877, nine bonds were bought from Mr. Gibbs, of the Illinois Loan and Savings Institution, and one from Mr. Slaughter. These had been canceled. Ten bonds were also purchased from Mr. Spencer, and were now in the park office uncanceled. They had not been placed in the Sinking Fund, and were paid for by warrant for $9,900. There was nothing to prevent their reissue, but witness would not issue them to Bowen without an order of the Board. It was probable that the Board thought they wanted more bonds for the Sinking Fund and found afterwards that they had no such need. The bonds remained uncanceled because they could be reissued or exchanged for bonds of the first series.

By a subsequent letter it appeared that witness had been unable to obtain some notes from the bank unless the bonds should be canceled. It seemed, further, that he had thought that H. H. Honore could extend some notes held by him, and Gen. Smith wanted to know if Honore was to give a mortgage on property which he had already sold to the Board and received payment for. The witness did not understand that anything of the kind was contemplated,—it was simply to gain an extension of time on the notes.

In reply to Mr. Truesdell, the witness said that all the Commissioners were cognizant of the purchase of bonds in March last. They also knew that fourteen were needed for the Sinking Fund. Witness did not consider that the Board were in default so long as they had either bonds in the Sinking Fund or the money to purchase them with. He was not aware as to the legal requirement in regard to the purchase of bonds.

Mr. Kales—There is an annual requirement in the law.

Mr. Harmon—I don't know from whom I derived the impression that it was necessary to buy the fourteen bonds at the special time named. Warrants have been issued without being countersigned by the Auditor, that official not being on hand just at the time, but in every case the omission had been supplied.

Many more references were made to the letter-book. All the letters seemed to relate to financial matters, the bulk of them being addressed to Bowen, and advising him as to past operations, or asking advice as to renewal of notes, issue of certificates, and the like. Counsel asked a great many questions as to the meaning of several passages in the different epistles, but nothing of special importance was elicited until a remittance of $70,000 to the American Exchange Bank was reached. This, the witness said, was for the purpose of paying the January coupons.

Mr. Mason wished to know why this amount was remitted when the books showed that the bank held $72,000 of the Board's money.

The witness said that there was

A DISPUTE AS TO THE $72,000 ACCOUNT,

and it was not at all probable that the bank would have paid $70,000 on account of it while it remained unadjusted. The account was opened as a memorandum account with the bank in July, 1875, by direction of witness. Commissioner Sidway was cognizant of that fact, and was at that time a member of the Finance Committee. Mr. Gage also knew of the fact. Witness was instructed to notify the Treasurer as to how the Commission looked on the account. The four checks in dispute were received at the same time as Treasurer Pearce's account, in July, 1875. The Board had no report of these accounts from Pearce between December, 1874, and July, 1875, and this was the first they knew of the matter. It had been the understanding of the witness for the last three months that the Commissioners knew of the existence of the account. The matter was referred to Sidway as Auditor, and also to Gage, as before stated.

In answer to Mr. Truesdell, witness said that his general impression was that the Commissioners, excepting Mr. Sidway, learned of the matter for the first time about three months ago. Messrs. Cornell and Price seemed somewhat astonished when they heard of it.

By Gen. Rowett—I had a great many conversations with Mr. Bowen on the subject, and tried to get him to settle it.

The witness was shown a letter, purporting to have been written to Mr. Wilson, of the American Exchange Bank, dated Feb. 8, 1876, and signed "Chauncey T. Bowen, President, per 'H.'" Witness knew nothing of the authorship.

Mr. Kales explained that they admitted the telegrams and letters, excepting the Bowen letter. As to this, it should be submitted to Bowen for verification.

In answer to Col. Thompson, Mr. Harmon said that he kept an account of all the certificates issued. All of these were numbered, and all had been returned.

By Mr. Herrick—Certificates were usually issued by the Board, but sometimes where time pressed the certificates were sent on in blank to Bowen, who might have to raise, say, $20,000 that day.

By Mr. Kales—The reason for issuing bonds in blank was that Bowen had to renew part of an account sometimes, and pay part of it.

In answer to Mr. Herrick, the witness said that all this was done by direction of the Finance Committee, and that all the certificates issued in this way were afterwards approved by the Board. This system extended over considerable time, but finally a resolution was passed, on motion of Mr. Cornell, Aug. 9, 1875, providing that all certificates should be approved before issue. All the statements made by Bowen had been verified by the return of the certificates. As to the $72,000 account, it was the fact that some person had drawn out that amount from some source where the Commissioners had resources. But the certificates had been all returned, and were now in the vaults of the Board. All moneys received by the Board must appear on the books.

Mr. Truesdell—Let us try to reconcile this account all round. I thought a while ago that I pretty nearly understood the matter. I understand that Bowen drew certain checks which the Commissioners do not recognize.

Witness—The whole difficulty has arisen through Bowen drawing checks as President on Pearce's account at the American Exchange Bank.

MR. J. J. PEARCE

was next recalled and examined by Mr. Kales. He said that he never owed taxes or assessments or gave notes for past-due taxes. But Pearce & Benjamin had a transaction with the Board. Benjamin was the managing partner and held a large quantity of certificates against the Board. These were handed over in payment of about $12,000 worth of taxes, and as there was not quite enough to make up the amount a note for about $2,500 was given. Witness was cognizant of the fact at the time. Certificates and note all bore the same interest. Witness did not wish the impression that he had been delinquent in his taxes or assessments to go abroad, because such was not the case. Witness knew nothing of the authorship of the letter signed "C. T. Bowen, President, per 'H.'"

In answer to Mr. Mason, witness said that the certificates of which he spoke were purchased by Pearce & Benjamin from outside parties. They turned in what certificates they held, and gave a note or memorandum for the balance. The receipts were not handed over until the memorandum was paid. Witness and Benjamin had been in partnership since 1860,—Benjamin attending to the active part of the business, paying taxes, and such things, and drawing all checks.

Mr. Pearce then asked leave to explain as to the remarks made about the "Medill matter." Mr. Medill was absent in Europe, and witness was managing his affairs. Witness, as such manager, made a call loan to the Park Commissioners of $10,000 at 8 or 10 per cent interest. When Mr. Medill returned, witness presented the note for payment, and that explained the statement that "Pearce was pushing them about the Medill matter."

By Mr. Kales—I never charged the commission interest on borrowed money while I held in my hands funds belonging to them.

The witness also gave an explanation of the Clement & Morton note, to pay which the money was borrowed from him as Mr. Medill's representative.

Gen. Smith then read the correspondence and telegrams between Mr. Pearce and the American Exchange Bank of New York. Mr. Pearce explained one or two points in relation to these documents, and, at the conclusion of the reading, an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock this morning.

GEN. SMITH'S DOCUMENTS.

WHAT THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK HAS TO SAY.

Following are the documents submitted by Gen. Smith, the first being the letter from George S. Coe forwarding the others:

NEW YORK, April 9, 1877.—DEAR SIR: I hand you herewith a statement of the account of the bank with the Treasurer of the South Park Commissioners from January, 1874, to March, 1877; and also the abstract of the same account which you ask for, limited from March, 1875, to June, 1875. The greater of these embraces the less, yet we send them so, that you may use them separately if desired.

We have also gone over for the same period and copied our communications to Treasurer Pearce and his replies, from which you will perceive that we are continually calling his attention to the condition of his accounts, and were importuning him to give it his personal attention. If there was anything exceptional in it, he was not only advised, but he actually recognized it again and again as correct. Not only negatively by accepting without denial our letters which always accompany our accounts, in which we require "all discrepancies to be immediately pointed out, failing in which the account is assumed to be correct." Besides all this, Mr. Pearce was addressed personally and persistently for the sake of his own reputation to attend to the apparently slovenly manner in which the park's financial business was conducted.

If all this does not constitute full notice, and if his acts and affirmations do not make him responsible, I fail to know what effort or language upon our part could make him liable. The whole account, you observe, made it a most troublesome customer. Yours truly,

GEORGE S. COE, President.

The account was frequently and for long periods overdrawn. In 1874, for the space of 100 days, and in 1875 for an equally long period. For these overdrafts interest statements were regularly rendered to him, and the amount charged and recognized. In one case (as per his letter, Nov. 30, 1875), he appears not to have received our statements. It was consequently furnished him *personally* in duplicate.

Feb. 14, 1874.—*J. Irving Pearce, Treasurer:* Coupons presented and declined; no funds; we hear nothing from you. Answer.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, New York.—In formed that Bowen has provided funds; if not, will provide and telegraph to-morrow.

J. IRVING PEARCE, Treasurer.

Feb. 16, 1874.—*American Exchange National Bank, New York:* Pay all coupons; will remit.

J. IRVING PEARCE, Treasurer.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1874.—*J. Irving Pearce:* We are in advance twenty-three hundred. Coupons still presented. Answer.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

July 14, 1874.—Pay all coupons; I remit at once.

J. IRVING PEARCE, Treasurer.

Oct. 9, 1874.—*J. Irving Pearce:* Your note due 29th ult. lies over. Have you provided for it? Answer.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

Oct. 9, 1874.—Don't understand. Bowen will be in New York Monday. J. IRVING PEARCE.

Dec. 31, 1874.—*J. Irving Pearce:* No provision made for January interest. Answer.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, CHICAGO, Jan. 16, 1875.—*E. Willson, Esq., Cashier American Exchange National Bank, New York:*—DEAR SIR: Inclosed herein please find draft on Kountze Bros., $10,000, for my credit in account. Yours truly,

J. IRVING PEARCE, Treasurer,
South Park Commissioner, per S. N. Parsons.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19, 1875.—*George S. Coe, President of the American Exchange National Bank:* Pearce, Treasurer South Park, remitted $10,000 Saturday last to pay park note due Chemical. Did you receive the remittance, and will Chemical note be paid?

CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN.

Jan. 19, 1875.—*Chauncey T. Bowen:* Remittance referred to just this minute received.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

Jan. 20, 1875.—*J. Irving Pearce:* Account overdrawn $2,500. Coupons still presented. Have you remitted? Answer.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

Jan. 20, 1875.—Remitted $10,000 the 16th. Did you receive it? J. IRVING PEARCE.

Jan. 21, 1875.—*J. Irving Pearce:* Remittance of 16th received, and account still overdrawn $2,500.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21, 1875.—*E. Willson, Cashier American Exchange Bank:* Inclosed I hand you for credit my account Third National Bank, Chicago, No. 110,547, on National Park Bank, New York, $4,000. According to my account you had money enough to pay and more than pay the due coupons.

J. IRVING PEARCE.

NEW YORK, June 5.—*J. Irving Pearce*—DEAR SIR: Our Cashier has repeatedly called your attention to the protracted overdraft of your account. Let me add my request to his that it have your immediate attention.

GEO. S. COE, President.

CHICAGO, June 14, 1875.—*E. S. Willson, Cashier, etc.*—DEAR SIR: Your late favor advising that my account is overdrawn is at hand. It should not have been overdrawn had not Mr. Bowen informed me but recently that the account had a credit balance.

I inclose No. 116,054 on National Park Bank, $2,000, which please credit my account.

J. IRVING PEARCE.

June 14, 1875.—*J. Irving Pearce:* South Park coupons presented. Declined for want of funds.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

June 14, 1875.—*American Exchange Bank:* Don't know of any coupons due until July. Telegraph particulars.

J. IRVING PEARCE.

June 15, 1875.—*J. Irving Pearce:* Twenty-one coupons, all No. 12, due January, 1875.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

June 15, 1875.—*American Exchange Bank:* Remitted two thousand on 14th. Coupons No. 12 due in July.

J. IRVING PEARCE.

CHICAGO, June 19, 1875.—*E. S. Willson, Cashier, etc.*—DEAR SIR: Inclosed please find No. 116,269 on Park $10,000, which please credit my account. I have received statements. Would say that I have no means of knowing the state of my account with you, while other parties are allowed to check against it.

J. IRVING PEARCE.

June 21, 1875.—*J. Irving Pearce:* Fifty thousand past-due certificates presented. Shall we retain remittance of ten thousand for coupons, or pay certificates?

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

June 21, 1875.—*American Exchange Bank:* Retain remittance to pay coupons.

J. IRVING PEARCE.

CHICAGO, June 22.—*E. S. Willson, Cashier*—DEAR SIR: In reply to your telegram asking if you should pay certificates or retain remittance to pay coupons, I replied by wire: "Retain remittance to pay coupons." You will please retain all remittances from me to pay coupons maturing July 1 prox. Certificates are invariably paid with warrant from the Secretary on me, which warrant I pay. I am not authorized to pay certificates in the absence of warrant.

J. IRVING PEARCE.

NEW YORK, June 21, 1875.—*J. Irving Pearce*—DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 19th inst. inclosing $10,000, is received. We have inquired of you by telegraph whether you desired the remittance to be used in paying certificates or coupons.

On Saturday there were presented to us for payment the following certificates, viz: $10,000 by Robert Bayard; $20,000 by Chemical Bank; $20,000 held by us for State Savings Institution, Chicago. We have been identified with the South Park from its commencement, having negotiated most of its original bonds, and we have recommended its securities unqualifiedly, but some of the transactions that have come under our observation for some time past have somewhat impaired our confidence in its management. We should be greatly relieved if you will give it your personal examination and organize it in such manner that the defaults which are continually occurring may cease. Please consider this suggestion as strictly personal and confidential.

E. S. WILLSON,
Cashier American Exchange Bank.

CHICAGO, June 24, 1875.—*E. S. Willson, Cashier, etc.*—DEAR SIR: Your valued favor of the 21st is before me. In reply I would say that you are perfectly safe in still recommending the securities of the South Park, as they are as unqualifiedly good as they ever were.

While I regret the irregularities in the payment of its maturities promptly, I assure you it is no fault of mine, as it is a matter beyond my control. In my letter of the 19th I explained to you how these certificates are payable, and were they so provided for in proper season would always be met at maturity. Every transaction should go through my books, and the proper warrant should be drawn on me in season to protect all maturities. Acting upon your suggestion, I will use my best endeavors to bring about a more prompt and business-like manner of keeping the affairs with you, with the Commissioners here, and would suggest that when you see Mr. L. B. Sidway in New York, where he is soon to visit with his wife, you have a talk with him and Mr. Bowen upon the subject.

Please consider this strictly confidential, and oblige respectfully yours,

J. IRVING PEARCE, Treasurer.

Dec. 31, 1875.—*J. Irving Pearce, Treasurer:* "Have you remitted for January South Park interest? Answer immediately."

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

Dec. 31, 1875.—*American Exchange National Bank:* Yes. I telegraphed you this morning.

J. IRVING PEARCE, Treasurer.

Dec. 31, 1875.—*American Exchange National Bank:* Have remitted to pay coupons South Park bonds.

J. IRVING PEARCE.

Dec. 31, 1875.—*American Exchange Bank:* Remittance has been made. J. IRVING PEARCE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31, 1875.—*George S. Coe, Esq.*—DEAR SIR: I inclose herewith for my credit draft on National Park Bank—$65,000—for payment of interest due Jan. 1 on South Park bonds.

I telegraphed you early this morning that I would forward this.

Since writing the above I have received your dispatch asking if I had remitted for South Park interest, to which I reply "Yes; I telegraphed you this morning."

J. IRVING PEARCE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8, 1876.—*E. S. Willson, Esq., Cashier, etc.*—DEAR SIR: You render statement to South Park Commissioners, under date of Aug. 30, showing credits amounting to $10,200, and debts $10,180.83, leaving small balance of $19.17 to our credit. Please transfer that balance to account of J. Irving Pearce, Treasurer South Park Commissioners.

CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN,
Per "H."

WHAT THEY SHOW.

These are the documents on which Gen. Smith relies to make out his case. An afternoon paper says that they show that the American Exchange Bank was continually punching up Mr. Pearce, but they also appear to show that Mr. Pearce was extensively engaged in the same business, and probably got a little the best of the American Exchange Bank in the affair. It is claimed that all that these documents appear to show is that there would have been money enough in the New York bank to meet all the interest coupons as they were presented for payment had it not been for the fact that, unknown to the Treasurer, Mr. Bowen was continually checking out money. The dispatches and letters, it is alleged, show the surprise of the Treasurer at being informed that there was not money enough on hand, when he knew that there should have been if somebody had not been interfering with the account. Mr. Pearce stated yesterday to a reporter that the above was the actual case. He was simply the Treasurer of the Board, having nothing to do with its finances so far as the raising of money was concerned. All that he had to do was to take the funds which were paid over to him and to pay them out upon proper orders.

Mr. Coe, in his letters to Gen. Smith, speaks of his having continually called Treasurer Pearce's attention to the condition of his account. Mr. Pearce says that he was continually calling Mr. Coe's attention to the fact that he was allowing Mr. Bowen to check against Mr. Pearce's account, which rendered it impossible for the latter to keep his account in condition, or to know what his balances were. It was out of place to "personally and persistently" address Mr. Pearce, for the sake of his own reputation, to attend to the manner in which the park financial business was conducted, since he had nothing whatever to do with that financial business. His duties were simply to take charge of a trust fund. With the finances of the concern he had nothing to do.

Mr. Coe says that the account was frequently and for long periods overdrawn. Mr. Pearce says the truth is as to the overdraft that it was utterly impossible for the Treasurer to know anything about it, as Mr. Coe was allowing other parties to draw on the account. It was never overdrawn by any draft of Mr. Pearce, who had from time to time sent on money enough to meet all the maturing coupons. It was only overdrawn because of Mr. Bowen's checks.

As regards the charges made by Gen. Smith, which are given in the report of the proceedings of the morning session, Mr. Pearce adds to his denials made upon the stand a further emphatical negation. He never had any account as Treasurer with any bank in New York except the American Exchange,—with accounts which other Commissioners might have had with other banks he had nothing to do. Nor did he at any time charge the Commissioners with interest on overdrafts on the American Exchange Bank while there were funds in his hands to the credit of the Board. Instead of his having surplus funds on hand here, the account of the Board at the Third National was generally overdrawn. He also denies that he ever suffered the coupons of the park bonds to be dishonored when he had funds of the Commission in his hands. He had always transmitted to New York funds sufficient to meet all the coupons that could be presented there, if those funds had only been let alone.

JOHN WENTWORTH.

WHAT HE GOT FOR HIS LAND.

One of the closest examiners of the South Park Commissioners is the Hon. John Wentworth, better known as "Long John." He has thus far received only $26,400 for land bought for park purposes, but wants the Fifty-fifth street boulevard completed before anything else is done, presumably for the reason that the improvement would enhance the value of a tract owned by him, facing Western avenue. John owns eighty acres, with a frontage of 1,320 feet on that thoroughfare, which, as is doubtless known, is a boulevard. The property is between Archer avenue and Thirty-ninth street, being just inside the city-limits. Land a few hundred yards south was bought for $1,000 and $2,000 an acre, but Mr. Wentworth wouldn't sell for any such figures. Through a misdescription, for which some unknown person is responsible, the original plan of having the Western avenue boulevard 200 feet wide was perverted, and it was made 300, the description reading 200 feet each way from the centre of the street. This necessitated the acquirement of 160 feet in depth from Long John's eighty acres. He put his prices away up, and the Commissioners fought him several years before they could effect a settlement. They did not want to condemn the land, since their experience in that direction had been rather costly,—a combination of property-owners, by adhering to one story, being able to bring around a jury about every time. They finally agreed to pay Mr. Wentworth $20 a front foot, or at the rate of $5,500 an acre, which, for the old Brighton tract, ought to have been, and undoubtedly was, satisfactory to the owner.

The remainder of the eighty acres was increased in value from 20 to 25 per cent by the boulevard, and Mr. Wentworth was able to pay his entire assessment from the money received from the Board, and to put a little over $10,000 into his capacious pockets: all for a little strip of land which he ought to have given to the Commissioners. In consequence of his haggling and stubbornness, property north of him had to be bought at the same rate, $5,500 an acre, when its real value was between $1,200 and $2,500 an acre.

Right opposite Long John's eighty acres, touching the boulevard, is a large tract belonging to John McCaffery, who, though he derives all the benefits accruing to his property from the boulevard, yet has paid nothing for them, and indeed is not required to, Cicero being outside of the jurisdiction of the Park Commissioners.

A LOUD CALL.

Wonderful Freaks---An Exploding Fly-Wheel.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ALLEN'S GROVE, Wis., April 11.—Mr. Lemuel Downs is an enterprising, intelligent farmer living near this quiet little village. On Tuesday morning he set his men to work with a horse-power sawing-machine at the farm-house wood-pile to cut up the regular yearly supply of fuel. The machine had been run some years, and had but recently come into Mr. Downs' hands, and, owing to its peculiar behavior on the said memorable morning, it is now for sale at a low figure.

The fly-wheel was a unique conglomerate. It was made of heavy oak plank firmly bolted together and hooped with a tire of band-iron four inches wide,—the whole then securely bolted to an old cylinder head, which was keyed upon the saw journal. Mr. Downs remarked to the former owner of the machine when he purchased it that he was afraid of that fly-wheel. "Fly-wheels sometimes 'bust up,' you know."

"Oh, I'll warrant that. We've been using it two years in that shape. It's stronger than a cast wheel."

The machine was set, the teams put to the power, the motion got up to a good, lively "hum," the men were handing on the wood, a few sticks had been thrown from the saw, when, without the slightest hint or warning, that wheel took its last long "fly." The band-iron tire straightened out as stiff as a stake and shot over the entire length of the farm-house, landing in the road in front. One huge fragment of the wheel went plowing through the side of the house into the kitchen, horribly scaring the kitchen-maid and slightly injuring her by the flying plaster and splinters. A segment of the cylinder-head struck one of the teams, not doing any great execution, but peeling up the hide pretty severely. But the grand flight was made by a heavy, knotted section of the planks, which seemed to be torn out of the wheel bodily. It rose in the air at an angle of sixty degrees, and, describing a magnificent parabola, sped along over tree-tops, railway, and fences, like a mad bolide, until it reached the ground, *forty rods* from the scene of wreck. It was a big burst. The machine, of course, is now kindling-wood.

The escapes are almost miraculous. The little 2-year-old son of Mr. Downs was standing at a back window, enjoying the "fun." A perfect shower of bolts, bolt-heads, and splinters rained upon that part of the house, leaving the marks on the siding. Mr. Downs himself was on the power, driving a team, which was quite restive at the noise of the machine, and occupied his attention at the moment fully. He stood at a point exactly in line with the plane of the wheel, and heard the enormous bolide whizz past and over his head. If it had "struck out" on a tangent one or two degrees lower, the consequences would have been fatal to him unquestionably. A young man named Dalton was taking away the wood, and stood between the saw and the fly-wheel, his back to the latter. The flying band grazed his arm, and the fragment that opened a port-hole into the kitchen rushed by his head. Such a fright never occurred in this community, and might well make a man think twice before trusting a wooden fly-wheel.

IMPURE WATER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Too great caution cannot be observed in the use of our drinking water now while the lake is befouled by the influx of the river and otherwise. Many recent cases of disorder and disease of the stomach and bowels are distinctly attributable to drinking this water. Dr. Hale's suggestion is a good one, and should be generally observed. I have adopted (especially in cases of sickness) a still more radical measure, namely: to abandon the use of the water for the present and to drink only water derived from melting ice obtained from the smaller inland lakes. This ice can be easily procured at a very small cost, and furnishes absolute protection.

JAMES I. TUCKER, M. D.

THE DIVIDING LINE.

In the Rocky Mountains there is said to be a house so situated that the rain from one side is carried to the Pacific, while that falling on the other, is carried to the Atlantic. So there are places in life where one overt act changes prosperity, health, and happiness, into disaster, sickness, and early death. In America many thousands die annually of consumption, and yet Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will, in its early stages, effect a perfect and permanent cure of this fatal disease. It corrects and purifies the blood, thus striking at the root of the evil. When complicated with catarrh, sore-throat, and hoarseness, use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy in connection with the Discovery. If the liver be torpid and bowels irregular, use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. For particulars of treatment, see "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," over 900 pages, $1.50. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Help for the weak, nervous, and debilitated; chronic and painful diseases cured without medicine. Electric Belts and other appliances, all about them, and how to distinguish the genuine from the spurious. Book, with full particulars, mailed free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Company, 292 Vine street, Cincinnati, O.

NOTICE.

BLACK HILLS TRANSPORTATION.

We are prepared to transport goods from Sidney, Nebraska, the nearest point to the Hills on the Union Pacific Railroad, to Custer City, Deadwood, and other places in the Hills. We will receive goods at Sidney, store them, and give through bills lading at as favorable rates as from any other points. We are owners of transportation capable of hauling over 400,000 lbs in a single train, and can give prompt dispatch with our own teams.

Arrangements made for billing through via U. P. R. R. and over our own line, from all points in the East to Custer, Deadwood, etc. For circulars and full particulars apply to PRATT & FERRIS, Government Freighters, Sidney, Neb.

Reference: First National Bank, Omaha; Union Pacific R. R., Omaha; Morgan & Gallagher, Omaha; Stephens & Wilcox, Omaha; Field, Leiter & Co., Chicago; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., Chicago; Peter Schuttler, Esq., Chicago; Walker, Oakley, & Co., Chicago; Kountz Bros., New York; Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, New York; Dunham, Buckley & Co., New York.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

IS YOUR HAIR WORTH SAVING?

Read and heed what is here said, and you will learn how it may be done at a small cost.

Men and women should be careful of their hair. It is not merely an ornament; it is as much a part of Nature's plan for the perfection of health and the preservation of life, as is any other member of the body.

Men of science have searched long and patiently for the best means of preserving and cultivating the hair.

Thirty-five years ago, the eminent scholar, Prof. E. Thomas Lyon, of New Jersey, entered into a thorough study of the matter. He went to the very root of it, and his labors were crowned with success. He it was who gave to the world that priceless discovery,

Lyon's Kathairon,

For the growth and preservation of the hair. The preparation sprung into immediate and world-wide favor.

It was just what was wanted for the purpose. LYON'S KATHAIRON has never been supplanted or cast aside by the people, for the very good reason that nothing equal to it has ever been found.

The consequence is, that the KATHAIRON has become more and more popular every year, and is now in daily use by millions who understand its wonderful value.

Besides being the best hair dressing ever produced, it will positively prevent grayness, and will restore new hair to bald heads if the roots and follicles are not destroyed.

If these things are so, is not such an article of the greatest value?

That they are so, has been testified to by thousands, and is abundantly proven by the history of the KATHAIRON for more than one-third of a century.

A FAIR SPECIMEN.

I have been entirely bald for several years, constitutional, I suppose. I used a few bottles of Kathairon, and, to my great surprise, I have a thick growth of young hair.

COL. JOHN L. DORRANCE.

No other article is comparable with the KATHAIRON in respect of these three most important points:

1. To Cure Baldness.
2. To Restore and Beautify Gray Hair.
3. To Remove Dandruff and Beautify the Hair.

BEAR IN MIND.—The KATHAIRON is no sticky, pasty sulphur and sugar of lead, to paint and daub the hair and paralyze the brain. It is a pure and limpid vegetable lotion, intended to restore the hair by natural growth and reinvigoration. It is the most delightful toilet dressing known. No lady's or gentleman's toilet outfit is complete without LYON'S KATHAIRON.

ONLY 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

A BALM BALM BALM FOR EVERY EVERY EVERY WOUND WOUND WOUND WOUND WOUND — The old reliable Mexican Mustang Liniment sells today more rapidly than it did 20 years ago, before swarms of imitators, tempted by its success, attempted to crawl into favor on the Mustang's reputation. There never was, and we believe there never will be, a remedy for pain and wounds equal to Mexican Mustang Liniment. It is a balm for every wound, an angel of mercy in every family—for 25 cents.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And Applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.



EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'

SIGNATURE is on EVERY BOTTLE.

Lea & Perrins

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW YORK.

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Summer Instruction in Science for 1877.

For Teachers and other Adults.

Courses of instruction will be given as follows:—

I. General Chemistry and Qualitative Analysis, by Mr. C. F. Mabery. Fee, $25.
II. Phænogamic Botany, by Asst. Prof. George L. Goodale. Fee, $25.
III. Cryptogamic Botany, by Asst. Prof. W. G. Farlow. Fee, $25.
IV. Geology, by Prof. N. S. Shaler. Fee, $50.
V. Zoology, by Messrs. Walter Faxon and W. K. Brooks. Fee, $25.

Each course will be given in Cambridge, and will last six weeks. The fees are payable in advance, by mail or in person, to Allen Danforth, Bursar, Cambridge.

A circular which gives full information about these courses may be obtained by applying to the Secretary of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., inclosing a stamped envelope.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (G. B.), will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every alternate Wednesday, beginning with *St. Laurent, Lachesnez, W'n'day, April 4, 8:30 am. For particulars address LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway, N. Y., or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
SOMERSET, Western .... Tuesday, April 3.
ARRAGON, Symons .... Tuesday, April 17.
Cabin passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage $30. Excursion tickets, $120; Prepaid Steerage certificates, $28. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Michigan Central Railroad.

HEATING APPARATUS.

THE BEST SYSTEM OF HEATING IS THE CHEAPEST.

For HOT WATER and for STEAM, in any kind of building, send plans for estimates to

CRANE, BREED & CO.,
663-715 West Eighth-st., Cincinnati, O.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

MAGUIRE & HAVERLY..................Proprietors
WILL E. CHAPMAN.....................Manager

Engagement for one week, commencing MONDAY Evening, April 9, of

ROBERT McWADE,

In his own version of

RIP VAN WINKLE,

And supported by a complete Dramatic Company. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

Thursday evening, April 12, Farewell Benefit to WILL E. CHAPMAN.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

Return of the famed OATES ENGLISH COMIC OPERA, comprised of forty artists, the most successful organization for the representation of refined comic opera in America, combining all the elegance and delicacy of English comedy, with the sparkle and brilliancy of French wit and music, under the management of Mr. Samuel Colville. Musical and Stage Director, Mr. Jesse Williams. Monday and Tuesday evenings, April 16 and 17, La Fille de Mme. Angot; Wednesday evening, The Grand Duchess; Thursday and Friday evenings, Gerode-Giroda; Saturday evening, Princess de Trebizonde. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Box-sheet now open, and seats may be secured six days in advance.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

The eminent Character Actor and Comedian, Mr. F. S.

CHANFRAU.

Last night but one of the great drama.

KIT; OR, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER.

Next week, Mr. Chanfrau will appear, for the first time in several years, in his original impersonation of SAM.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF Emerson's Minstrels.

FAREWELL SATURDAY MATINEE.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT.

THE TWO ORPHANS. Entirely New Olio. JACK AND JILL. TONY DENIER as Clown. VICTORIA RICHTER, The Parkers, Billy White, J. G. Whitfield, The Parkers, Morris and Fields, The Cawthornes, Ida DeVere. Grand Ballet, Fannie Beane, Leslie.

Monday, April 16—The Mountain Meadow Massacre. Matinee to-morrow at 2 p. m.

MUSEUM.

BEN COTTON'S VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY COMPANY.

Houses Crowded. Celebrated Lee Family.

The Two Oar Fans (Orphans).

Admission, 15, 25, 35, and 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats.

MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP.

WHEN BUYING SOAP —ASK FOR— PROCTER & GAMBLE'S Mottled German. There is None Better, OR MORE ECONOMICAL FOR FAMILY USE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Explanation of Reference Marks—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison, and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Night Ex. via C'ton	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aOmaha Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
bMilwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	§ 8:00 a. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:25 a. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:30 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
bMadison & Elroy Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
bLaCrosse Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
bMarquette Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aGeneva Lake & Rockford	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
bGeneva Lake Express	* 4:45 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 7:05 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 7:[illegible] p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:[illegible]0 p. m.	*10:25 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 9:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡6:[illegible] a. m.

†Saturday Ex. * Sunday Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. § Daily.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas.	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Main Line	6:10 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express	8:30 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Colehour Accommodation	3:40 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	§6:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Day Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:05 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator	* 4:15 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Rockf'rd, D'buque, & Sioux City	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:25 p. m.
Rockf'rd, D'buque, & Sioux City	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:05 a. m.
Pacific Express for Omaha and Kansas City	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Pacific Night Express for Omaha, Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joe, and Texas	†10:00 p. m.	† 6:55 a. m.

*Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:40 a. m.	....
St. Louis Fast Line	§8:30 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	*8:40 a. m.	*4:30 p. m.
Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Ex.	§8:30 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.
Peoria & Springfield Ex.	*8:40 a. m.	*4:30 p. m.
Springfield Night Ex.	*8:30 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Hannibal	*8:30 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:30 a. m.	*4:25 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:30 p. m.	*7:05 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	*4:30 p. m.	*9:25 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 a. m.	† 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:20 p. m.	§ 9:00 a. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket-offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	§ 8:50 a. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	§ 8:50 p. m.	§ 8:10 p. m.

§Daily.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 7:20 p. m.
Night Express	§ 8:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.

KANKAKEE LINE.

From Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express (except Sunday)	9:15 a. m.	8:50 p. m.
Night Express	8:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE & KOKOMO LINE.

From Ry. Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express (except Sunday)	8:40 a. m.	7:20 p. m.
Night Express (daily)	8:00 p. m.	7:30 p. m.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. J. N. Patrick, of St. Louis, agent of A. S. Barnes & Co., is taking a look at Chicago, with a view to building a town in the West to grow up with.

At 5:30 last evening, Thomas Maloney, a 5-year old son of Peter Maloney, residing at No. 267 Market street, while playing on the sidewalk, fell and broke his right arm at the elbow. He was attended by Dr. Hess.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was at 8 a. m., 46 degrees; 10 a. m., 49; 12 m., 50; 3 p. m., 51; 8 p. m., 43. Barometer at 8 a. m., 30.12; 8 p. m., 30.11.

At the annual meeting of the Chicago College of Pharmacy at their rooms, No. 77 Dearborn street, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: M. W. Borland, President; H. D. Garrison, Vice-President; Henry Beroth, Second Vice-President; A. G. Vogeler, Secretary; J. W. Mill, Corresponding Secretary; J. H. Wilson, Treasurer.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held inquests upon the following: Mrs. Mary Buckley, 66 years of age, who died of general debility and lack of care at No. 20 Ashley street; upon Charles Teufel, 7 years of age, at No. 24 Iglehart place, who died of injuries received by a piece of wood falling from a new building at the foot of Twenty-seventh street, around which he was picking firewood; and upon Thomas J. King, whose suicide at the Briggs House was related in yesterday's Tribune.

The sociable and reception of the new pastor of St. John's Reformed Episcopal Church of Hyde Park was given last evening in the basement of the Oakland Congregational Church, and proved a fine success. A large number of persons were present from sister churches as well as the new church. The programme of the evening was interspersed with some very fine music and readings. Bishop Cheney was present with quite a number from his church.

An error crept into the obituary notice of Dr. G. D. Beebe in yesterday's paper which, while one of those mistakes that appear absurd on its face, perhaps needs correction. In speaking of the Childs operation, it was stated that the length of intestines which Dr. Beebe removed was thirty feet. The exact length was fifty-four inches. The medical title was, in the same article, erroneously prefixed to the names of Messrs. L. A. Beebe and George H. Bliss. Both of these gentlemen are exceedingly modest men, and do not wish to lay claim to a title which they do not possess.

Last evening Mr. Frank Leslie, the well-known publisher of several illustrated papers in New York, accompanied by his wife, Mr. Bracebridge Hemyng, Mr. Curley, Mr. Wicks, Mr. Harry Ogden, and a corps of artists and photographers, arrived in town, via special car over the Michigan Southern Railway, from New York. They are en route for California, where they propose to remain about a month sight-seeing, combining pleasure with business. The party are stopping at the Pacific, and will remain until Sunday morning, when they take their departure for Omaha in a special car over the Northwestern Road.

Father Garesche, of Milwaukee, a Jesuit priest of some note, delivered a lecture last evening at the rooms of the Union Catholic Library Association to a large audience. The subject was, "Science and Religion—the Modern Controversy," and the standpoint taken was, as might naturally have been expected, a thoroughly orthodox one. The lecturer held that no antagonism existed between true science and revealed religion, and was somewhat severe in his strictures on the Godless so-called scientists who take the contrary tack. Father Riordan, Chancellor of the Diocese, introduced the speaker, who met with a flattering reception.

The *Inter-Ocean* had a paragraph yesterday relative to the conclusion of some litigation which has been going on between Mrs. Minnie Cummings and a Mr. Payne and his wife, stating that Payne filed a bill making serious charges against Mrs. Cummings, and that these charges were also made by this paper. The Tribune did nothing of the kind. It simply copied the allegations as it found them in the papers on the Court files, giving due credit to Mr. Payne for whatever charges he saw fit to make against Mrs. Cummings. The *Inter-Ocean* did not publish the bill at the time it was filed, and naturally feels a little sore about it. It showed as little enterprise then as it did the other day when it allowed the important suit of W. L. Fawcet vs. The *Inter-Ocean* to go unnoticed in its columns.

THE BAPTIST SOCIAL UNION.

The Social Union composed of lay members of the Baptist churches of the city held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The object of this society is to promote among the Baptists of Chicago and vicinity a more friendly association and concert of action upon subjects of local and general interest to the denomination. The meeting was quite informal, and began with a supper in the ladies' ordinary, of which about 100 members and guests partook.

After finishing the repast the President, Mr. E. Nelson Blake, announced the following subject for discussion: "Centralization—Large Churches Best Promote the Cause of Christ."

Mr. F. A. Smith spoke first in the affirmative, citing the application of this principle to mercantile pursuits, and referring to Moody's work in Chicago. Mr. C. W. Needham, on the negative side, thought centralization a hindrance to that personal effort and influence which was so necessary in the church. Dr. G. Anderson thought consolidation a good thing on the whole, on the ground that a great fire was better than half a dozen little ones. Mr. H. R. Clissold said that sociability was lost as a church enlarged, and that a pastor had more power according as he had more frequent personal contact with his flock.

Volunteer remarks were made by the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed, A. McLeish, A. Abernethy, Cyrus Bentley, Dr. T. B. Morgan, the Rev. Dr. Chappell, of Evanston, and Mr. Gurney.

The next meeting will be held on the second Thursday of June. Mr. R. T. Pettengill is the Secretary.

FOURTH WARD.

The Fourth Ward Republican Club held its last meeting of the season last evening at No. 205 Thirty-first street, Judge Couch presiding. Considerable time was spent in adopting a system of by-laws, after which the Finance Committee reported a number of bills which were ordered paid. The report of the Treasurer showed that the Club was just about even with the rest of the world, after providing for the payment of all the bills which had been audited. The Club then elected the following officers: President, Judge George W. Couch; Vice-Presidents, Philo Allen, O. W. Clapp, G. W. Koffman, H. A. Anderson; Secretary, R. W. Davis; Treasurer, George A. Marsh; Assistant Secretary, G. W. Beck; Executive Committee, [illegible] W. Powell, Frank Drake, P. L. Underwood, C. [illegible] Hall, E. Prussing, D. Harry Hammer, P. P. Matthews, H. E. Mallory, D. V. Purington; Finance Committee, J. H. Dalton, H. M. Bacon, William [illegible] Fuller.

On mo[illegible] the Club then adjourned.

The only [illegible] sad case in connection with the adjournment of the Club until the fall campaign is in the fact that it leaves Frank Russell and Jim Allen out in the cold, so to speak, in the matter of making speeches and purely dilatory motions. Although they are nearly always on opposite sides of any question that arises, they have a common sympathy with one another, and were detected, on their way home last evening, weeping in each other's arms, and bemoaning their relegation for the next six months to the ranks of mere private citizens. But they have the consolation of knowing, however, in their hour of affliction, that what is their loss is the Club's gain,—by a large majority.

ALDERMANIC CAUCUS.

The Reform Aldermen held an adjourned caucus last evening in the club-room of the Palmer House. There were present among others Ald. McAuley, Linsenbarth, Tarnow, Pearsons, Rosenberg, Ballard, Beidler, Niesen, Van Osdel, Briggs, Throop, Rawleigh, Seaton, Kirk, Schweisthal, Cook, Baumgarten, Stewart, Thompson (of the Thirteenth), Cleveland, Gilbert, Daly.

Ald. McAuley presided and Ald. Schweisthal acted as Secretary.

Ald. Throop, from the Special Committee appointed at last caucus, to whom was referred the case of Henry Hildreth, made a report, in which he stated that it was the intention, when the Seventh Ward came up in canvassing the vote, to refer the case to the Judiciary Committee, to let them report as to Hildreth's eligibility or ineligibility, they to gather and present the testimony to Council, along with such other important points of information as they could procure in regard to him. This, he argued, was the mode of procedure of all legislative bodies. The report was received.

On motion of Ald. Rawleigh, a rising vote was taken as to who was opposed to Hildreth's admission to the Council. The vote was unanimous against his admission.

On motion of Ald. Stewart, a vote of thanks was tendered to Potter Palmer for his generosity in tendering the use of his club-room. The caucus then adjourned.

SUDDEN DEATH.

A carriage driver named John O'Rourke, aged 30, employed at the stable of Henry Newton & Co., in Couch place, near Dearborn street, died very suddenly last evening. He had been out in the afternoon with a pleasure party, and returned to the barn about half-past 7 o'clock. While seated in the office smoking a cigar, half an hour later, a companion noticed his head fall on one side. Believing he had fainted, this man and another, as they thought, kindly held his head up. In less than ten minutes O'Rourke was dead. So far as known, he was a strong, healthy man, and had never been troubled with heart-disease or any thing of a serious character. Hence the cause of his death is a mystery. It is probable that he did faint, and that by the neglect to lay him on his back his brain received no blood, and death was the consequence. When a person faints he should not be allowed to remain upright, but be placed as quickly as possible flat on the back. The heart can then supply the brain with blood, otherwise it cannot. A post-mortem examination will probably show that syncope was the cause. O'Rourke lived at No. 12 North Sherman street, near the Water-Works, whither his body was taken. He leaves a wife and one child.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—J. L. Keck, Cincinnati; J. D. Howland, Indianapolis; H. C. Townsend, Peoria, Ill.; W. H. Ingles, London, Eng.; E. L. Hill, Boston; J. E. Kingsley, Philadelphia; William J. McKinnie, Cleveland; Frank Leslie, Bracebridge Hemyng, H. A. Ogden, C. R. Heckley, Charles H. Hamill, W. B. Austin, W. R. Yeager, and Edwin A. Curley, New York.... *Sherman House*—Capt. Joseph Conrad, U. S. A.; the Hon. P. Berkey, St. Paul; Calvert [illegible], Mineral Point; D. G. Temple, [illegible]; [illegible] Frank E. Day, New York; D. D. Knapp, Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. William M. Clark, Colorado; Joseph Harris, Philadelphia; Elizabeth C. Sampson, New York.... *Tremont House*—The Hon. William H. Ray, Rushville, Wis.; the Hon. Thad C. Pound, Wisconsin; George V. Wales, Boston; the Hon. E. S. Randall, Colorado; M. P. Woolfley, New Orleans; William Booth, New York; George Reuter, New York; W. L. Bancroft, Port Huron; the Hon. William Hamilton, Flint, Mich.... *Palmer House*—Charles B. Hatch, Rochester, N. Y.; T. G. Callahan, Eau Claire; B. F. Butler, New York; F. P. French, Cincinnati; John Rowland, Tiffin, O.; W. W. Stewart, St. Louis; Charles Mansfield, Brooklyn; H. M. Mount, Albany; C. P. Stone, Baltimore; Gen. John Mullen, Council Bluffs; Gen. Green Smith, New York; the Hon. O. M. Barnes, Lansing, Mich.; C. J. Morris, Evansville, Ind.; the Hon. H. M. Smith, Westfield, Mass.; D. Hold, San Francisco; H. M. Brown, Philadelphia; M. B. Thorne, New York; the Hon. S. White, Boston.... *The Commercial*—A. W. Sawyer, Sycamore, Ill.; D. R. Phelps, Madison, Wis.; Capt. L. Hunt, Buffalo; W. H. Wood, New York; O. Dickinson, Albany, N. Y.; W. D. Bailey, Nevada City, Col.; R. T. Parker, Toledo, O.

OBITUARY.

DR. JOSEPH W. FREER.

The medical profession and a large circle of friends will be pained though not surprised to hear of the death of Dr. Freer, which took place at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Doctor has been in feeble health for many months, and for the last week or so there has been but the faintest hope of his recovery.

Joseph W. Freer, M. D., President and Professor of Physiology and Microscopical Anatomy in Rush Medical College, was born at Fort Ann, Washington County, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1816. On the father's side he was of Hollandish descent, the ancestry being among the earliest settlers on the banks of the Hudson. On the maternal side he was, through the family of Paines, descended from the early settlers of New England. He enjoyed the usual advantages of the common and high school education until about 19 years of age, when, on June 14, 1835, he emigrated to Chicago, where he spent a few weeks as a clerk in a store. He then made a land-claim on the Calumet River, which, however, sickness compelled him to abandon,—in fact, he was brought back to Chicago in a state of insensibility, to the residence of Mr. John Dye, then standing on the corner of Lake and Clark streets.

In the autumn of the same year his parents removing West, he concluded to follow their fortunes, and with them settled on "claim-land" at Forked Creek, Will County, Ill. The farm is now one of the finest in that section of the State. Whilst residing there he had the advantage of the personal association and the excellent library of Dr. Hiram Todd, a gentleman of the old school and liberal culture. During his sojourn in this region he opened and brought under cultivation three farms, on one of which he made his home after his marriage in March, 1844, to his first wife, Miss Emeline Holden, daughter of Phineas Holden, Esq., of Hickory Creek, Will County, several of whose relatives now reside in this city. One son, Henry C., was born to them, who still survives, and did the State good service in the late War.

Two years after the marriage the union was dissolved by the death of Mrs. Freer. Dissatisfied with the medical treatment, this bereavement changed the whole course of his life.

HE DETERMINED ON THE STUDY OF MEDICINE

in order to know for himself what there was of truth in it. In pursuance of this design, he drove to the village of Chicago to solicit the late Prof. Daniel Brainard to receive him as a pupil. Dr. Brainard consented to do so, and Mr. Freer entered his office the 4th of July, 1846. From that time to the death of that distinguished surgeon and eminent citizen he was an especial favorite and object of the most friendly regard and kind assistance.

Dr. Freer graduated at Rush Medical College at the close of the session of 1848-'49. So remarkable had been his progress and acquirements that during the same winter he had been appointed by Prof. William B. Herrick, then occupying the Chair of Anatomy, to act as Demonstrator. To this position he was elected by the system of "concours" in the spring of 1850.

During the absence of Prof. Brainard in Europe he gave the full course on Descriptive Anatomy, and received the regular appointment to that chair in 1855. On the reorganization of the College in 1859, he was transferred to the chair of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy, the duties of which he discharged up to the close of the last regular session. On the retirement of Prof. Blaney in 1872, Dr. Freer was elected to the Presidency of the College. For several successive years previous to the great fire he visited Europe for the purpose of investigating the modes of teaching in the various medical schools, both of Great Britain and the Continent, and securing every possible means of professional improvement. As a Physiologist he won high distinction for successful experimentation and many valuable discoveries. As a Teacher he was methodical, clear, and accurate, and as a Surgeon he was remarkably successful, having performed a great number of operations requiring skill, delicacy, and exquisite anatomical knowledge. He was an earnest lover of his profession, and a tower of strength in the College,—a man of sterling integrity, a high sense of honor, living a life without a stain.

In June, 1849, Dr. Freer married Miss Katherine Gattee, of Wurtemberg, Germany, the fruits of this union being several sons and daughters. About the 1st of March last he was taken with what seemed to be a severe cold, and stated to Dr. J. Adams Allen that his recuperative powers had been impaired by constant attendance on some patients at the Matteson House. The trouble extended to the brain, and, in spite of the efforts of Dr. Wadsworth and a number of other members of the Faculty, resulted in basilar inflammation of that organ. About the middle of the month he appeared to rally, his brain becoming clearer, but the improvement was only temporary.

DR. BEEBE.

A MEETING OF HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS

was held at the Tremont House last evening to take action with reference to the death of Dr. Gaylord D. Beebe, and to make arrangements for the funeral. Among the twenty present were Drs. R. Ludlam, Pratt, D. S. Smith, Shipman, O. H. Mann, T. C. Duncan, E. M. Taylor, Eldridge, Ballard, Hawkes, and Woodbury.

Dr. Smith presided. He said he need not dwell on Dr. Beebe's history. His life was patent to all. His talents, energy, and success as a physician and surgeon were known not only to the profession, but to many people throughout the country.

Dr. Fellows was chosen Secretary.

On motion, the following were appointed a Committee on Resolutions: Drs. Crook, Shipman, and Duncan; and these on arrangements: Drs. Fellows, Eldridge, and Crook.

RESOLUTIONS.

After an absence of half an hour, the Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

Whereas, Our distinguished colleague, Dr. Gaylord D. Beebe, has been summoned from among us at the noontide of life, and in the fullness of his power; therefore,

Resolved, That in his death the homeopathic profession has lost one of its ablest advocates and the surgical galaxy one of its brightest stars.

Resolved, That we present his record of loyalty to principle and his ever-abiding professional courtesy, as well as his unceasing zeal in promoting the interests of a higher medical and surgical science, as examples worthy of emulation.

Resolved, That, as his professional brethren, we are called upon to mourn his loss not only as a surgeon eminently skillful, but as a citizen highly endowed with moral and social attributes.

Resolved, That we tender to his family our individual and united sympathy.

Resolved, That these resolutions be furnished to the daily papers of this city and the medical journals of the country, and that a copy be presented to the family of the deceased.

DR. A. W. ROBY

said that a leader of the whitest fame, a physician and surgeon universally revered, and worthy of their highest esteem, had gone to his final rest. Not in the morning of life, with powers untried and intellect undeveloped, nor in the peaceful evening of a long and honorable life, but at the blazing noontide of life, from the midst of the rushing throng of manhood that swayed along the great highway of life, he was called to step aside into the narrow path that led upward to that life whose portal we called Death. Like a sturdy cedar on Mount Lebanon, he was cut down in the midst of a steady growth,—from overwork of his ever busy and active life. There was this consolation: that all things were secured. No temptations or trials of life could now beset him. There was nothing in his life those who had seen its unfoldings would change. To the good man death was a promotion. The deceased possessed many qualities which fitted him for the great physician and surgeon that he was. He had firmness, intellectual breadth and vigor, integrity and virtue, chastity, loving kindness, and noble generosity.

DR. PRATT

said an intimate acquaintance with Dr. Beebe would have been convincing that he was above any consideration which would affect the opinions of others. He was not influenced by public opinion; his heart and life seemed to be energetically engaged in efforts to learn all he could, and to apply his knowledge to the cure of his patients. His most bitter enemies, if they had known his peculiarities and character, would have come to the same conclusion. He was hopeful that there were men who would imitate Dr. Beebe's example of earnestness, work, and capacity in the profession.

Dr. Coe said his regard for Dr. Beebe increased with his acquaintance and his associations with him. He had shown every evidence of possessing a great heart, morally and physically.

DR. SMITH

related the difficulties attending the appointment of Dr. Beebe to a position in the army, the Allopathic Examining Board disregarding the order of the Governor and refusing to examine him. He got in through influence with the Secretary of War, and acquitted himself with the ability which characterized his actions later in life. His record as a surgeon there was honorable and distinguished. The speaker felt pleased that he had been instrumental in securing him a place where he had so ably acquitted himself. His ability and success won the respect of the allopaths. He had been one of the ablest men in the profession.

Dr. Hawkes also paid a tribute to the memory of the deceased. His conduct was admirable. He had some enemies, but no one in active professional life was without them.

Dr. Duncan spoke briefly, saying that he could not be replaced.

A doctor remarked that, just before starting No[illegible]th, Dr. Beebe wrote to a friend saying he was coming home to "make an autopsy of this heart." His words had been literally fulfilled. He told his wife that his only regret was that he could not make the examination himself.

The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote.

The Committee on Arrangements reported that they had selected the following pall-bearers: Drs. D. S. Smith, Shipman, Smith, Crook, Fellows, and Eldridge.

In case these cannot act, the vacancies will be filled by those who do.

A motion that the homeopathic physicians attend in a body was agreed to. They will meet at the house at half-past 1 o'clock.

It was announced that there would be no services at the house. They will be held at Plymouth Church at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

After taking up a collection for a floral testimonial, the meeting adjourned.

WHISKY.

WHAT JUDGE BANGS SAYS.

A dispatch from Washington yesterday to The Tribune announced that Assistant-Secretary French had completed his report in the matter of the immunity claimed for the first batch of the Chicago Whisky-Ring. Mr. French reported adversely to the claim for civil immunity, while allowing that immunity from criminal prosecution had been promised by the authorities here in Chicago, on condition of their turning State's evidence. That promise or agreement, the dispatch stated, was reduced to writing, and while it did not specify in terms that the parties named—Joseph Roelle, Anton Junker, B. W. Ford, W. W. Oliver, James Conner, George Miller, Cornelius Frederics, H. C. Frederics, and R. C. Morsereau—should have civil immunity, it did hold out the hope to defendants that, if they testified truthfully and acted in good faith, the Government would be lenient with them; for it was said that, thus acting, they would become friends of the Government, and the Government might release them altogether. Nothwithstanding this, it now appears that the authorities at Washington have decided to prosecute the civil judgments obtained against the first batch above named.

In order to get a clear explanation of the matter, a Tribune reporter yesterday called upon District-Attorney Bangs and asked him whether civil immunity had really ever been promised to the first batch.

"If I should attempt to tell you all that was said on that subject between the attorneys of the whisky men and myself it would take several days of straight talking," said Judge Bangs.

"But you must know whether any definite agreement was ever entered into."

"Here is how it was, as you are doubtless aware: The negotiations between the first batch and the Government attorneys extended over many months. We held numerous consultations, and I may say now that, rather than go over the same experience, I would much prefer to try all the cases. This compromise business was extremely annoying and troublesome."

"But you did make some agreement?"

"Of course. It can be taken for granted that we promised them complete criminal immunity, just as is stated in The Tribune dispatch."

"Was there a written agreement?"

"There was not. I see it is stated in the dispatch that the agreement was reduced to writing. This is incorrect, or at least it is misleading. No written contract was ever made, and the agreement referred to was simply a statement in writing made by me last June while in Washington."

"Did you make the written statement because of a promise to the whisky men so to do?"

"Not at all. It was simply for the convenience of the Attorney-General. In all our talks with the whisky men we conceded to them the privilege of pleading their cases at Washington, and gave them plenty of time to send on their attorneys and representatives."

"Then it was not until after all the whisky trials were at an end that the written document referred to was drawn up?"

"No, and more than a year after the time of the indictments of the first batch. While I was in Washington Mr. Leonard Swett was there presenting the case of his clients, and they certainly cannot complain of a violation of any promise to give them plenty of leeway to get the ear of the Department."

"Then no agreement of absolute immunity was ever entered into by the Government prosecutors towards the first batch?"

"Only in regard to immunity from criminal prosecution."

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

REPORTS, ETC.

The semi-monthly meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, present W. K. Sullivan, President, and Messrs. Clarke, English, Hoyne, Jacobs, Kohn, Hotz, Prussing, Welch, and Wells.

A communication was read from Ald. Ballard offering to rent some dock property along Fifth avenue, agreeing to pay at the rate of $7.50 per foot per year until 1880. The offer was accepted.

The School Agent reported that there had been received for March $94,121.39, and expended $88,878.29. The cash on hand at the date of the last report was $11,754.03, and the balance now on hand, $16,997.13. The rent due up to May 8, 1877, was $97,739.63. The report was referred.

The election of a Principal for the Jones School was then taken up and resulted in the selection of Miss Dufiin, her salary to date back to the time she entered upon the office of Principal.

The School Superintendent submitted a summary of the attendance at the schools for the past month. The average daily attendance had been 35,985; the number belonging, 38,823; the number enrolled, 41,348.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds reported, reviewing at some length the rentals paid by the city for the several schools the past year, and recommending that the amount to be paid for the use of the same property the coming year be materially reduced, and that in the event of the property-holders refusing to accede to the reduction that other property be secured. The report was adopted.

The Superintendent reported, asking that the salary of Miss Curtis, Principal of the Cottage Grove High School, be fixed. The matter was taken up, and her salary was fixed at $1,200 per year.

The matter of amending the rule affecting the teaching of German, music, and drawing in the schools was then taken up, and after some discussion referred to the Committee on Text-Books.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Mr. English introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That text-books for the grammar and primary schools shall be furnished for at least 35 per cent below their published retail prices of last year, and that no change shall be made unless the publishers of such books shall make an even exchange for old books, and the introduction prices shall not exceed 50 *per cent* of such retail prices.

The resolution provoked considerable discussion, in which a doubt was expressed on the part of some whether books could be gotten on the terms indicated or not.

Mr. English was satisfied that the passage of the resolution would save not less than $25,000, and that there would be no difficulty in getting the books. He thought that almost any of the publishers would furnish the books the first year free of cost to have their books in the schools. The prestige that would be given them thereby throughout the Northwest would be incalculable in dollars and cents.

The resolution was finally laid over and made the special order for the next meeting of the Board at 8:30 o'clock.

The Committee on Text-Books reported, recommending a list of books to be used in the schools of the city for the year commencing Sept. 1, 1877. The Committee recommended but few changes from the books now in use, the following being the principal: Guyot's, instead of Warren's Physical Geography; Colbert's Star Studies, instead of Colbert's Astronomy; Elliot & Stover's Chemistry, instead of Youman's New Chemistry. The additions recommended were: Smith's (smaller) Classical Dictionary, Jordan's Manual of Vertebrates, Kirk & Belfield's Commercial Arithmetic, Bradbury's Elementary Geography and Trigonometry, Marsh's Bookkeeping, volume six of the College series of German Plays as a Reader.

The report concluded as follows:

Changes of text-books to be made only as new classes are formed requiring a change of books. In teaching history in the Division High Schools, it is recommended that the text-books be used in part as a reading-book, and that pupils devote such additional time to it as may be necessary to obtain a good general knowledge of the subject. In place of the ordinary form of recitation, it is recommended that the knowledge of the pupils be tested by written abstracts and by oral and written review examinations.

The Committee also reported the following course of study for the Division High Schools:

First Year—First term, Algebra, Physical Geography, General History; second term, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, General History; third term, Commercial Arithmetic, Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric.

Second Year—First term, Geometry, Chemistry, English Literature; second term, Geometry, Trigonometry, Physiology, English Literature; third term, Bookkeeping, Botany, Civil Government.

Studies optional with pupils—German or Latin, Drawing, and Music.

Both reports were laid over one month under the rules.

ANOTHER SCHOOL WANTED.

Mr. Clarke introduced the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Common Council be requested to make a lease of the West Side water lot at a nominal rental to the Board of Education for occupancy for school purposes, and that they be asked to provide by sale of certificates of indebtedness or otherwise at once for the sum of money appropriated for the erection of a school building on said lot so that said building may be ready for occupancy the opening of the coming school year.

The report of the Superintendent of Schools, made at the last meeting, recommending that an ungraded room in the following grammar schools—Newberry, Jones, Washington, and Brown—be established, was reported on favorably by the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, and the report was adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

INSURANCE.

TROUBLE IN THE BOARD—OTHER ITEMS.

For some time past rumors have been in circulation that several members of the Chicago Board of Underwriters had been cutting the regular tariff rates, and lately several parties supposed to have been guilty of this practice were spotted. Much indignation has been expressed by some of the firms on this account, and several of them have threatened to withdraw from the Board if the matter was not settled. A meeting of the Board was held yesterday afternoon to take some action in regard to it. The meeting was private, and from what can be learned a very animated one. The parties accused denied the soft impeachment, and as there was no direct proof against them nothing could be done. It was claimed that the principal difficulty arose from the fact that some of the firms paid a commission of 10 per cent to solicitors, while others had no solicitors at all or paid them a salary. A proposition was made to abolish commissions and give the benefit of the amount to the insured. Another proposition was made that the benefit of the amount be given to the underwriters. No harmony could be secured on the matter, and action on the question was postponed until a future meeting.

The annual meeting of the National Board of Underwriters will be held in New York on the 25th of this month. The principal matter to come before the meeting is the question of continuing the Board in its present shape.

But one of the local companies, the Traders', suffers a loss by the Southern Hotel fire at St. Louis. The risk held by this Company is $5,000. The Company can well afford the loss, as it has lately been doing a very large business. In order to properly attend to the fire risks offering, it had to abolish its marine department. The new offices of this Company are as fine as any in the city, and are arranged with a special view of transacting business with ease and dispatch.

FLOWER MISSION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

of the Chicago Flower Mission was held yesterday morning in the Athenæum lecture-room, Mrs. D. A. Gage presiding. About twenty ladies were present.

The Secretary, Miss Annie M. Booth, read her annual report, showing that during the year 4,600 bouquets had been distributed to the various hospitals, besides a large number of toys to sick children. This was something of a falling off from the number of distributions last year. The largest number was distributed the last week in June, that being 780. The inmates of the hospitals were always looking eagerly forward to the "flower-days," when their eyes might be gladdened with the sight of the beautiful gifts of the Mission. In many instances ladies engaged in distributing became interested in certain patients, and were thus impelled to still further lighten the burden of their pain by acts of kindness. Flowers were received and arranged every Wednesday afternoon at the Athenæum. A large portion of the flowers had been contributed from the country by people who grew flowers in their gardens, and in many cases children had gathered wild flowers and sent them in to the Mission. The suggestion was offered that flowers could be best sent by laying them loosely in the receptacle, covered with a damp newspaper.

The Treasurer, Mrs. Tilton, reported that the receipts during the year had been $68.25 and the expenses $64.70. The two reports were accepted.

Mrs. Gage suggested that an Executive Committee be appointed to relieve the President and Secretary occasionally in the task of receiving and taking care of flowers that were sent in late Wednesday afternoons.

Miss Booth, the Secretary, tendered her resignation, as she would not be able to give proper attention to the duties of the position during the coming year.

On motion, the Chair appointed Mrs. Buel, Mrs. Foreman, and Miss Booth a committee to nominate an Executive Committee of twelve, and also the regular officers of the Mission.

They reported the following: President, Mrs. D. A. Gage; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. L. Tilton, Mrs. F. B. Williams; Treasurer, Miss C. P. Tilton; Secretary, Miss May Buckingham; Assistant Secretary, Miss Mary Buel; Executive Committee, Mrs. T. B. Forbush, Mrs. Eugene Pike, Mrs. J. E. Gilman, Mrs. John R. Walsh, Miss Florence Hilton, Miss Eva Fowler, Mrs. O. D. Randall, Mrs. R. G. Clark, Mrs. E. Foreman, Miss Julia West, Mrs. H. K. Buel, Miss Anna M. Booth.

The report was adopted. After a vote of thanks had been extended to Miss Booth, the retiring Secretary, the meeting adjourned until the second Wednesday in May, at which time the actual work of the Mission for the year will begin.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

MULLETT'S APPOINTMENT.

A dispatch appeared in yesterday's Tribune to the effect that A. B. Mullett had been appointed to take charge of the construction of the Chicago and Cincinnati Custom-Houses. During the day a reporter called on Mr. Edward Burling, the resident Superintendent of the Chicago building, for the purpose of learning what information, if any, he possessed in this matter. Mr. Burling said the announcement in the papers was the first idea he had of such a thing; that he was not informed as to the nature of Mr. Mullett's appointment; and that he could not tell whether it would interfere with his position or not. He further stated to the reporter that when Mr. Mullett was given an appointment last fall his position was rather of an anomalous one—a Superintendent of Superintendents, in fact. In due course of time Mr. Burling received notice of the appointment from Washington, together with a statement of Mr. Mullett's powers, which powers, it seemed, virtually amounted to nothing on account of the limitations with which they were hampered. Mr. Burling thinks it possible that the new appointment may give Mr. Mullett larger powers, and that, among other things, he may be now authorized to report to the Secretary of the Treasury direct instead of to the Architectural Bureau. It is supposed that reporting to the latter body gave Mr. Mullett's pride something of a check, and that, in reporting to so high an officer as the Secretary of the Treasury, this little objection will be removed.

Mr. Burling did not think, although he could not speak with authority, that Mr. Mullett would become the resident Superintendent here, but rather that he would be a sort of a Special Superintendent, having perhaps larger powers than heretofore. Mr. Burling expressed the hope that, even if Mr. Mullett had the power, he would not make any further changes in the plans, inasmuch as everything was now moving along most prosperously, with a very fair prospect of getting the whole structure inclosed by the 1st of November. It will probably be known in a day or two just what Mr. Mullett's powers are, either through further particulars from Washington, or from the irrepressible Mullett himself, who is quite liable to turn up in Chicago at any moment.

SUICIDE.

SUDDEN DEATH OF CASPAR RUCK.

Deputy-Coroner Korn yesterday held an inquest on the body of Caspar Ruck, late a saloon-keeper at No. 200 Van Buren street. The testimony of the wife of deceased, of Dr. Strauss, a boarder, of Emma Richter, a servant-girl, and of a druggist was taken. It appeared from all the evidence of these witnesses that about a month ago deceased was bitten in his hand by a dog. Fearing hydrophobia, and acting under the advice of Dr. Strauss, he procured a stick of nitrate of silver and cauterized the bitten places, making so bungling a job of it that he blackened a considerable part of his hand. Some days later he asked Dr. Strauss for something to take away the stains, and was given a sort of prescription for some solution of cyanide of potassium which the servant-girl procured, and a part of which was used. Dr. Strauss says that he told deceased that the stuff was poison, and urged him to throw it away, but he would not.

It appeared also that Ruck, who was 29 years of age, did not live happily with his wife, who was a dozen years older, and that frequently quarrels took place between them, ending on one occasion in his beating her, and on another in his being bound over to keep the peace. It seemed also that there were quarrels between Ruck and his neighbors. Wednesday afternoon, after a particularly violent quarrel, Ruck spoke to Strauss of the suicides of which he had read lately, and, referring to the bottle of poison, said that he too could and would end his life some day. About 12 o'clock that night it was discovered that Ruck was in convulsions, which shortly ended in death before a doctor could be brought. There is little or no doubt in any one's mind that a dose of the cyanide was the cause of the death.

The main facts above set forth became known to the police at an early hour yesterday, and a couple of detectives looked up the case, arriving at the conclusion that there was a shadow of possibility that the poison might have been administered by some one else than Ruck himself. They, therefore, demanded that Dr. Strauss and Mrs. Ruck go with them to the inquest, the idea being "to keep an eye on them."

After the Deputy Coroner had elicited the facts above given he adjourned the inquest to this morning at 11 o'clock, and gave an order that the witnesses be detained until that time. In the meantime the County Physician will make an examination of the body to ascertain if death was caused by the cyanide. This seems to be about the only point to be cleared up. It is proper to say that the assertion that Mrs. Ruck and Strauss were locked up on a charge of murder, as was stated in an afternoon paper yesterday, is utterly false. Mr. Korn said yesterday that he individually did not believe that there was anything against either of them. He made no doubt that it was a case of suicide, brought on perhaps by the epidemic of self-destruction which seems to be the prevailing disease in Chicago just now.

THE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

A BENEFIT CONCERT.

The ladies in charge of the Protestant Orphan Asylum received a flattering compliment to their energy and good management yesterday evening. The attendance at the Olde Folkes' Concert, given under their auspices at Hershey Music Hall, was unexpectedly large, and comprised the best society people in the city. Both the main floor and the gallery were crowded. When the performers emerged from the dressing-rooms in the rear of the hall, and marched up the aisle and upon the stage with stately pace, as became their antique and elaborate costumes, they were loudly applauded; and the applause continued at short intervals through the performance. It was well deserved, too, as the whole affair was successful and highly enjoyable.

There were about seventy-five ladies and gentleman in the chorus and special parts, all of whom were gotten up in the most gorgeous styles of the last century, many of the costumes having really descended from that period, being preserved as family heirlooms, and only brought forth on such occasions as this. Mrs. Gen. John A. Logan, who appeared as Martha Washington, wore the the jewelry which once belonged to that lady. Miss Woodward, dressed as Rose Standish, wore a veil that was woven by that fair Puritan, whose lineal descendant she is. Miss Kellogg personated Mary Queen of Scots, and wore a high tortoise comb that once pertained to the unfortunate Queen. Mrs. Sears appeared in a dress that belonged 200 years ago to the great-great-grandmother of Harlan Page. Another costume noticeable was one that was worn by Mrs. Wheelock, wife of the founder of Dartmouth College at the first collegiate reception. Then there was a Lady Lafayette dress, dating as far back as 1779; Mrs. President Madison was personated by Mrs. Ranney in a dress made in 1809, and Mrs. President Monroe was noticeable in a dress of 1816.

The programme was varied and lengthy enough for the most insatiable lover of music. The chorus, under the leadership of Mr. Martin Towne, sang admirably. The Enterpean Quartette appeared in several parts and were greatly applauded. "Cousin Jedediah," by Capt. Swan, Mr. Tilden, Mrs. Frank Blair, and Miss Hinchliffe, was comical, as was also the "Quaker Courtship," by Mr. Williams and Miss Phillips, the latter's voice being of excellent compass and tone. Of the others, Mr. Fred Smith appeared as "Lord Lovell," Miss Hiltz as "Grace Hazelton," Miss Howard and Miss Blake as "Aunt Susan Hope" and "Thankful Hopkins."

Among the society people in the audience were Mr. and Mrs. J. Beecher, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Farwell, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Caryl Young, Mr. J. K. Botsford and family, Dr. and Mrs. Brigham, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Volney Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Pullman, Mr. M. D. Wells, Mr. C. H. Fargo, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. J. Galloway, Mr. and Mrs. McFarland, Mr. and Mrs. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Burgy, Mr. and Mrs. Eldred, Mr. D. B. Fisk, Mr. B. B. Botsford, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Tucker, Mr. D. K. Pearsons, and Mr. Seeberger.

There will be a repetition of the concert this evening, with several important changes of programme.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Jail yesterday contained 250 prisoners.

Mary Connelly, Mary Valenti, Bridget Curtain, Mary Roboski, and Margaret Rooney were adjudged insane yesterday in the County Court.

Many of the Constables recently elected are experiencing great difficulty in giving bond. Several have already given up the work as hopeless.

The work on the Court-House goes forward slowly. The fence and contractors' offices were in course of construction yesterday, and to-day Sexton will lay the first brick.

The Town of Hyde Park now outdoes Lemont in its drafts upon the Out-Door Relief Fund. Lemont has heretofore had the distinguished honor of leading all the towns in the county in the matter.

Work on the artesian well at the Insane Asylum has at last come to a stand-still. The contractor, after consuming an abundance of the county's coal in experimenting, has given up the job of finding his auger, which was lost some 1,000 feet below the surface several months ago.

Thomas O'Connor was yesterday arrested for debt at the suit of James Bowen. He owes $6,000, it appears, and the charge against him was that he had failed to schedule all his property when attempting to escape under the Insolvent act. Judge Wallace discharged him after his acquittal by a jury. The case was appealed to the Circuit Court.

The County Treasurer is casting about to lay his hands on $140,000, which amount he will have to disburse May 1 for interest on the county's bonded debt. In the meantime the county employes are casting about for parties to make them advances on the orders they hold. Contractors are also in the same fix, and altogether the financial outlook is anything but cheerful.

The Hospital Committee will visit the Hospital this morning to do divers things. The steam-pipes recently covered will be inspected, for the covering of some of them is said to be in a wretched condition. The work of covering the pipes has not been paid for, owing to the fact that it has not been accepted, and the further fact that the contractors have failed to give the required bond for keeping the covering in repair. A few of Hogan's bills for plumbing are also to be looked into.

H. M. Singer, of Singer & Talcott, took several parties in tow yesterday and pointed out to them what he called serious defects in the stone now being put into the new Court-House. He directed especial attention to the laminations and cracks, and said that a very large portion of the stone already on the ground and used was totally unfit to go into the building. He displayed considerable bitterness of feeling towards Walker in his complaints. Many of the stones are cracked, it is true, and some are otherwise defective, but as the architect has not yet accepted any of the work it would be unfair to too severely criticise the character of the material just now.

THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury, upon assembling yesterday morning, indulged in a quarrel among themselves. They were all angry, and abused and accused in tones audible outside their room. Their special grievance was that The Tribune had gotten hold of the fact that Levi, the mock-auction and confidence man, had been indicted the day before. One of the members was heard reading from the statutes to show that it was not just the right thing to do for jurors to tell tales outside the jury-room. The quarrel was on the supposition that one of the jurors had been recreant to his trust in the matter, but no one could throw any light on the subject. When the quarrel had ended business commenced, but nothing of importance came up. The jurors after adjournment gave the reporters a wide berth. They will hear complaints to-day.

WALKER'S CONTRACT.

Ed Walker has about agreed to attach his signature to what is known as the amended contract for the Court-House stone-work. This contract differs from the original one in that it allows him to draw 60 per cent of $100,000 when he shall have stone to that value cut at his quarries, and will afford him temporary relief in his embarrassment, as he claims to have that amount of stone already cut. From this 60 per cent, however, is to be deducted the $25,000 that he has already been paid, which will leave him $35,000 to rally on during the summer. If he signs it, it will be because of his present necessities, and not because it suits him or meets his wants, for he is fully conscious that in a few months he will be worse off than he now is, and will have to suspend work for the want of money. What he really wants in the shape of a contract is one on which he can draw money from time to time as he quarries the stone.

CITY-HALL.

License receipts yesterday were $350.

Two saloon licenses were issued yesterday.

Water receipts yesterday were $2,459; from miscellaneous sources, $393.

The pay-roll of the Fire Department for the month of March amounts to $26,505.

Sixteen special assessments, mostly for new sidewalks, were placed in the City Collector's hands yesterday for collection.

The Mayor will have his message ready by the time the new Council is ready to begin work. It will be a concise document.

Corporation Counsel Anthony's opinion in the Hildreth case will be delivered to the Council when they begin to canvass the votes.

Ald. White denies that he exacted any promises from Ald. McMurney, of the Tenth Ward, who is to succeed Smith, or that he aided in his election.

Some of Hildreth's friends are anxious that he shall withdraw from further contest for a seat in the Council, as they know his efforts will prove futile.

City-Engineer Lane, of Milwaukee, and Engineer Haskell, of New York, are two of the experts who are to assist in the West Side Pumping-Works test.

A code of telegraph signals and alphabet has been prepared for the use of the Fire Department. It will be printed in a little book along with a new running card and distributed among the firemen.

Building permits were issued yesterday to E. Pendergast for a two-story brick dwelling, 22 by 46 feet, at 92 Brown street, to cost $2,000, and to A. E. McKenna, for five two-story and basement brick dwellings, 20 by 40 feet each, on Indiana avenue, near Twenty-sixth street, to cost $3,500 each.

All the low variety dives, where beer was peddled, and which had wine rooms attached, have been closed. There will be no beer-peddling allowed in any of the places licensed, which includes the Adelphi, Museum, Coliseum, Toledo, Globe, and Academy of Music. Parties desiring their "lush" during the performance must go to the bar.

The building of the Fuller street bridge is delayed owing to the failure of one of the contractors. There is only a difference of $40 between the party who accepted the contract and cannot fulfill it, and the next lowest bidder, to whom the Mayor will probably award it, rather than advertise again for new proposals, as an appropriation has been made for the purpose and the bridge is greatly needed.

The deaths from scarlet-fever showed an increase yesterday, though the disease seems in a measure to have lost its fatality. The number of deaths reported yesterday was seven; total for the week thus far, twelve. The new cases reported were as follows: 1014 North Clark street; 85 Stewart avenue; 42 West Eighteenth street; 49 South Peoria; 1003 West Madison; 72 Ward; corner of Morgan and West Twentieth; 795 West Ohio.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Plum-pudding will be served to-day at 119 La Salle street, by the ladies, for the benefit of the Foundlings' Home.

W. O. Lattimore will conduct the Gospel Temperance meeting in Farwell Hall to-day noon, and William Murray the one this evening in the same place.

The Scandinavian Young Men's Christian Association will open their free reading-room and library at No. 75 Milwaukee avenue to-night, at 8 o'clock, with appropriate exercises.

A meeting of chess-players will take place to-morrow, at 5 p. m., at Henrici's cafe, No. 174 Madison street, to act upon the recently-circulated proposition to organize a new, popular chess club.

This evening occurs the lecture by the Rev. Robert Beer, on "When I Was a Boy; or, Forty Years Ago," at the Fifth Presbyterian Church, corner Thirtieth street and Indiana avenue. A very pleasant time is anticipated.

CRIMINAL.

James Watson was locked up at the West Madison Street Station yesterday by Officer Bigler, having been caught sneaking an overcoat and a cloak from the hallway of Mrs. Walsh's residence, No. 338 West Lake street.

James Driscoll and James Gillen, two well-known North-Division thieves, were run in last evening by Officer John Stift, who wants them for the larceny of a quantity of clothing from the residence of M. Englehart, No. 689 North Franklin street.

"Soapy" Levy is again in trouble. Yesterday afternoon he was arrested by Detective Heinzman upon a warrant sworn out by Charles Riddle, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who was swindled out of $380 some three weeks ago by the envelope process at one of Levy's games on Canal street. He kicked, and $60 were returned to him on condition that he left for home that night. Recently, however, he was induced to return to this city and prosecute. Joseph Marsh, another member of the gang, was arrested upon the same charge by Officer James O'Connor, of the West Madison Street Station. No sooner had bail been taken for Levy at the Central Station than he was arrested upon a capias from the Criminal Court upon an indictment for swindling A. J. McKicken out of $600, as noticed in yesterday's paper.

Fred Vielmeyer is the name of a worthless fellow who was locked up at Madison Street Station yesterday by Officer Smith, charged with the larceny of a gold watch and other jewelry, valued at $100, from his landlady, who had harbored him all winter in comfortable rooms at No. 83 West Randolph street.

Powell, the distiller, was at police headquarters yesterday in a great huff. His house had been burglarized of some $200 worth of property, and no traces of the thieves. Detective Simmons went out to the place and found the property exactly where the servant-girl had hid it, though for what purpose is not known.

Matt Fitzpatrick and Albert Beder, two incorrigible young thieves of West Twelfth street district, were captured by Officer Tim Mahoney at an early hour yesterday morning. This time they are wanted for the larceny of several boxes of cigars and some $16 in cash from the saloon of D. Jacobs, No. 208 Fourteenth street.

Jerome Money, for the larceny of a cow from J. Heffernan, was locked up at the West Twelfth Street Station by Officer Kenefick. The fellow was caught in the act, and pleaded poverty as his only excuse. Ed Horan, one of the railroad thieves, was locked up at the same station charged with the larceny of some small articles from the Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Peter Riley, aged 19, was locked up in the Chicago Avenue Station charged with the larceny of at least 1,700 cigars from the wholesale store of Quinn Bros., Nos. 8 and 10 Dearborn street. The firm had been missing cigars and other articles from time to time, and finally suspicion rested upon young Riley, who was employed upon the floor above. Watch was set, and he was yesterday captured with several boxes of the stolen goods in his possession.

Yesterday afternoon some citizens and Officer Householder found the decaying body of a man about 50 years of age lying in a tumble-down bed under the stone sidewalk on the northeast corner of Van Buren street and Fourth avenue. Deceased had evidently been dead for some time, and was probably frozen to death during the recent cold snap. He was recognized by the police as a fellow who had slept in this den for the past two years. How he subsisted was always a mystery, and several times out of pure charity the police have taken him in and had him sent to the House of Correction. His name was never known. He appeared to be of German birth, and was thought to be harmlessly insane. He was about five feet eight inches tall, slimly built and emaciated, of sandy complexion, with thin sandy hair and beard inclined to curl, and appeared to be about 50 years of age. The body was sent to the Morgue, where an inquest will be held to-day.

THE SEVENTH WARD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, April 12.—Please inform the people of the Seventh Ward through your paper that the men now canvassing the ward for the purpose of contesting the votes of the last election are men who have served terms in both County Jail and Bridewell, and for that reason they should beware of them. They go around with book and pencil in hand, but if the residents do not happen to be at home they do not scruple taking anything they can lay their hands on. Any repeating (if there was such) was done by these men and their friends. They are known to the police as the worst kind of scalawags and bummers. The police will do well to keep an eye on them.

AN OLD RESIDENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD.

PIANOS TO RENT.

At Lyon & Healy's, State and Monroe streets, you can always rent a good upright or square piano, at a low rate.

SWEETEST AND BEST.

All lovers of delightful odors for the handkerchief should try Dr. Price's perfumes, Alista Bouquet, Pet Rose, etc.

DEATHS.

RUCK—Suddenly Thursday morning at 12:30 o'clock, Casper Ruck.
The funeral will take place Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock from his late residence, 200 East Van Buren-st.

LANG—John L. Lang, April 12. He was born Oct. 9, 1800, in Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to Chicago in 1838.
Funeral from late residence, 693 Sedgwick-st., to Graceland, Saturday at 2 p. m.

FULTON—In Chicago April 11, Tommy L., oldest son of Jefferson L. and Jennie F. Fulton, aged 4 years 3 months.
Funeral services from residence, 15 Honore-st., Friday, April 13, at 2 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, O.
☞ Cincinnati and Covington (Ky.) papers please copy.

CROMBLEHALME—At Mercy Hospital, April 11, Annie M. Cromblehalme, aged 28 years.

HANNAH—April 11, Ida, youngest daughter of F. H. and M. T. Hannah, aged 3 years and 8 months.

BUCKLEY—On Thursday morning, April 12, at 20 Ashley-st., Ellen, wife of Timothy Buckley, aged 70 years.
Funeral April 14, by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited.

ALLEN—On April 10, Edgar M., only child of Oscar E. and Ellen G. Allen aged 1 year 9 months and 5 days.
Remains taken to Prophetstown, Ill.
☞ Lacon (Ill.) papers please copy.

MILLIGAN—At North Sidney, Neb., on April 4, Edward Milligan, aged 26 years, youngest son of Edward Milligan, of Chicago.

WING—In this city, Thursday, April 12, Alex H. Wing, father of Mrs. T. M. Ottley, of this city, and Mrs. John Dorr, of Buffalo, N. Y.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
☞ Rochester and Buffalo (N. Y.) papers please copy.

O'CONNOR—After a long and painful illness, Mrs. Ann O'Connor, wife of the late Jeremiah O'Connor.
Funeral on Saturday, the 14th inst., from the residence of her nephew, George W. Curtis, 730 South Union-st., by carriages to Northwestern depot, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

The last farewell was taken
Amid broken sobs and sighs,
While her soul in peace ascended
To the land beyond the skies.
She has gone from amongst us,
In the grave she's laid at rest,
But we know she is sleeping peacefully
On her loving Savior's breast.

BRASHER—April 12, Anna S., wife of Frederick Brasher, aged 39 years.
Funeral Saturday, April 14, from 226 West Washington-st., at 10 a. m., to Rose Hill by carriages. Friends are invited.

KEYS—April 11, James Keys, Sr., at Evanston, Ill., aged 80 years.
Funeral Friday, April 13, at 2 p. m., to Rose Hill.

FREER—The funeral of Dr. Freer will take place from his late residence, 224 Ontario-st., Saturday morning, April 14, at 11 o'clock.

MEDICAL.

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest, and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Our Regular Friday's Sale,
April 13, at 9:30 a. m.
IMMENSE DISPLAY.
General Household Furniture,
New Parlor Suits,
New Chamber Sets,
A Full Line Carpets,
Desks, Counters, Cook Stoves, General Merchandise, Crockery, Glass, and Plated Ware, Watches, etc., etc.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.
274 and 276 East Madison-st., near the Bridge.

FOR SATURDAY'S SALE.
20 Parlor Suits,
18 Chamber Sets,
100 Assorted Bedsteads,
&c., &c., &c.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.



Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected, and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. *Only the purest Vegetable Oils used in its manufacture.*

For Use in the Nursery it Has No Equal.

Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ounces each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address

B.T.BABBITT, New York City.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A PERFECT TOILET SOAP.

First among the requisites of the toilet is a good article of Soap, but to procure it is not always an easy matter. Many of the most expensive Soaps in the market are made from coarse and deleterious materials, and their delicate coloring and fragrant perfume too often conceal the most repulsive impurities. The disclosures recently made public regarding this subject are positively startling, and deserve serious consideration. Scented Soaps are now known to be extremely objectionable, especially if applied to the head; injuring the hair, irritating the scalp, and inducing severe headaches. The character of the ingredients may be inferred from the statement of a gentleman who makes the scenting of Soaps his business; he recently declared that persons engaged in this employment were short-lived; from seven to ten years being the longest period during which the occupation could be followed.

The difficulty of procuring a perfectly pure article of Toilet Soap is at last obviated, however, thanks to the enterprise and chemical skill of Mr. B. T. Babbitt, of New York, the world-renowned Soap Manufacturer, whose immense establishment is by far the largest of its kind in the United States. The renown of Mr. Babbitt's various productions has for many years been widely disseminated, but this latest success is the appropriate crown to the numerous victories already achieved.

After years of patient labor and scientific experiment, Mr. Babbitt has succeeded in perfecting the composition of the finest toilet soap ever introduced. The principal ingredients are the purest vegetable oils; the manufacturing processes are entirely new and original, and the result is simply unparalled in this department of industry.

"B. T. Babbitt's Toilet Soap" is the trade-mark by which this elegant toilet luxury is designated, and for application to the delicate skin of infants, children, and ladies, it is altogether unequaled in its emollient properties. The Soap is *not perfumed*, the ingredients being of such absolute purity as to require no aid from chemistry to disguise inferior materials. The most refined taste considers the absence of artificial perfume the perfection of sweetness, and the peculiar characteristic of B. T. Babbitt's Toilet Soap renders it the most healthful and agreeable article of the kind ever manufactured.

Though specially desirable for the use of ladies and children, this soap is equally appropriate for gentlemen's toilet, and as it makes a heavy lather it is also one of the finest soaps for barbers' use. It is just being placed upon the market, but the demand for it will soon become general.—*New York Tribune.*

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.

AUCTION SALES.

By HIRAM BRUSH.

To Dealers and Consumers!

MANUFACTURERS' SALE OF SUPERIOR
SILVER-PLATED WARE
AND
FINE TABLE CUTLERY,
To close the Estate of the
TAUNTON SILVER-PLATE COMPANY,
I SHALL SELL BY AUCTION,
AT STORE 152 STATE-ST.,

On TUESDAY, April 10, at 10 o'clock a. m., 2 p. m., and 7:30 evening, and continue every day until the entire stock is sold. The stock consists in part of
350 Tea Sets.
200 Waiters and Salvers.
93 Elegant Fruit Stands.
875 Dinner and Breakfast Casters.
1,000 dozen Forks and Spoons.
175 Ice-Pitchers.
375 Cake Baskets.
33 Elegant Epergnes.
987 dozen Silver-Plated Knives.
383 Bronze and Mantel Clocks.
And a full line of Silver-Plated Ware.
All the goods are warranted first-class, bearing the trade-mark of the factory, and will be sold without reservation or limit to close the estate of the
TAUNTON SILVER-PLATE CO.
By order of JOHN H. SWAIN, Treasurer.
Sale to commence Tuesday at 10 a. m.
Ladies invited to attend this sale.
Goods on exhibition before the sale.

By ROBERT SOMERVILLE.

GREAT SALE OF PAINTINGS.
THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF
Mr. James L. Claghorn,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
IN NEW YORK,
April 18 and 19, at the Association Building.

The collection comprises
RARE AND IMPORTANT SPECIMENS
by celebrated masters of the French, German, English, American, Roman, and Spanish schools, viz.:
Alma-Tadema, Andr Achenbach, Bouguereau, Brion, Bierstadt, Boughton, Rosa Bonheur, Corot, Church, Comte, Compte-Calix, Courbet, Diaz, Daubigny, Jules Dupre, Escoruro, Fromentin, Gifford, Herbsthoffer, Inness, Knaus, Luminais, Madrazo, Maccari, Merle, Pasini, Riefstahl, Th. Rousseau, Adolph Schreyer, Trovon, Voltz, Zamacois, and others.
Now on exhibition at the Kurtz Gallery, No. 6 East Twenty-third-st., on Madison Square, New York.
The sale will be under the supervision of Messrs. M. KNOEDLER & CO., successors to Goupil & Co., No. 170 Fifth-av., N. Y., who will answer all communications relating to this sale, supply catalogues, receive orders, etc.
ROBT. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

By WM. F. HODGES & CO.
No. 532 Hubbard-st., corner Paulina.
This (Friday) morning, April 13, at 10 o'clock,
CONSISTING OF
Fine Parlor Furniture,
MARBLE-TOP CENTRE TABLE,
Brussels Carpets, Fine Walnut Furniture, Beds, Bedding, Cook and Heating Stove, Pictures, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.
Sale positive and without reserve.

Also this (Friday) afternoon, April 13, at 2 o'clock, we shall sell the entire contents of
No. 173 WALNUT-ST.,
Consisting of a general line of
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
1 fine Cook Stove, Fearless, with reservoir; 1 fine Heating Stove, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c. Also 1 Barn. Goods must be sold, parties leaving the city.
WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 662 West Lake-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

On Saturday, April 14, at 9 a. m.,
10 CRATES W. G. CROCKERY,
3 CRATES DECORATED WARE.
Household Furniture,
New and Second-hand, of every description.
A Bankrupt Stock of Dressing Cases in the White,
And Bedsteads, Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Marble and Wood-Top Tables, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Meat Safes, Sofas, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Walnut Chairs and Rockers, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Office and Parlor Desks, Show Cases, Cocoa Matting, Parlor Stoves and Oil Cloth.
At 11 o'clock—Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Road Wagons, and Harnesses.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers, 118 & 120 Wabash-av.

BUTTERS & CO.'S
Regular Saturday Furniture Sale,
SATURDAY, April 14, at 9:30 a. m., at their Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.
A LARGE STOCK
New and Second-Hand Household Goods, Carpets, Cooking Stoves, &c.
ALSO Pianos, Top Buggy, Open Buggies, Gilt and B. W. Pier Glasses.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY
CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.